"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh east to south winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,490. NEW YORK. FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 1. 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Great Britain has waived her proposal to the Transvaal for a joint commission of inquiry, and suggests a conference between President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town. London papers generally regard this as only prolonging the uncertainty of the situation. The Portuguese Government has ordered that the ammunition for the Boers, held at Delagoa Bay, be released. President Figueredo of Santo Domingo has resigned. The Ministers will retain their offices till a provisional Government is formed, after which a general election will be held. It is expected that Jimenes will be elected President. He will leave Santiago, Cuba, for Santo Domingo to-day. Gov. Gen. Brooke having ordered his release. The Chinese Government is willing to make almost any concessions that could be asked for if a United States and China Trading Company be formed, as it requires protection against European aggression, and regards this country as its only strong friend. The Dowager Empress, in a letter to the Emperor of Japan, complains that she does not know what to do to satisfy the demands of England, France, Germany, and Italy. She therefore begs the Emperor of Japan for his assistance, and offers subsidies, freedom of trade and other advantages in return for an offensive and defensive alliance. The London Globe, commenting on the platform adopted by the Ohio State Democratic Convention, says that a puff of electioneering wind is not likely to blow away American and English friendship. Sydney Grundy's new play "The Degenerates," in which Mrs. Langtry takes the principal part, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London. It achieved only a moderate success. Admiral Dewey started from Villefranche for Gibraltar. It is said in London that if the Shamrock is successful three or four rivals will be immediately built.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Ex-Congressman Owens yesterday said in a speech that he was against Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, because Goebel was a murderer, thief, and liar. A personal encounter is looked for.

Page 3.

Secretary Root spent yesterday at Sandy Hook with the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications witnessing tests of explosives, shells, and guns.

Controller Coler yesterday said that, if possible, he would drag the real backers of the Ramapo job to the light and would show that they had attempted in their efforts to take the city by the throat.

A Wall Street rumor yesterday stated that W. C. Whitney is now one of the largest stockholders of the Manhattan Company and that the Manhattan would be operated as part of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's system under a lease. The rumor was not confirmed.

Page 4.

Frank C. Ives, the "Napoleon of Billiards," died at Progresso, Mexico, of consumption.

The work of bending the Shamrock's sails began yesterday. There are no striking peculiarities about them. The mainsail looks to be five feet shorter on the foot than Columbia's.

Page 5.

The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Clevelands yesterday at Washington Park by a score of 9 to 3.

Kinley Mack was the only favorite to win at the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday. Spectators commented on some peculiar reversals of form.

Page 6.

The American Bicycle Company, known as the "Bicycle Trust," organized yesterday. A. G. Spalding was chosen President.

The chief topic discussed at yesterday's session of Long Island bankers at Long Beach was the charges on the collection of country checks.

The Pittsburg rail coal mine combination has been formed. Its capital stock is $64,000,000, and it will absorb the property of 104 firms and individuals.

An important decision has been rendered relating to the tariff agreement with France, debarring products of the colonies of that nation from privileges under the reciprocity provisions granted to the mother country.

The International Law Association convened at Buffalo and adopted a report making recommendations for an international arbitration tribunal and asking that the suggestion of The Hague Conference be adopted by the various Governments. Charles H. Butler spoke on the exemption of private property at sea from capture during war.

Page 12.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday denied sixty-five applications of Ahearn law claimants.

The Department of Bridges has definitely decided against the proposed bicycle path over the Brooklyn Bridge.

A synopsis of the history of the Carter case has been given to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES by an officer of the United States Army.

Magistrate Brann yesterday decided to hold James T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, for the Grand Jury on the charge of perjury, brought by Charles F. Bates.

Mrs. A. E. Koefoed, who disappeared from home ten days ago, has not been found. Her stepfather, Charles G. Wilson, is still of the opinion that she is being held as a prisoner by persons who wish to extort money from her.

Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision refusing the application of the "Colonial Dames of America" to restrain "the Colonial Dames of the State of New York" and the "National Society of the Colonial Dames of America" from using their several names.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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LEATHER TRUST IS ASSURED.

Combination with $35,000,000 Capital Will Be Completed Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—On Saturday night another trust with a capital stock of $35,000,000 and an issue of $6,000,000 worth of bonds will come into being ready to begin operation. This is the American Hide and Leather Company, on the organization of which promoters Ryan and Hatch of Chicago have been working for six or eight months. The local concern whose interests will be absorbed is J. B. Weed & Co. It is probable that Thomas Hall of New York will be the President. The combine is being financed by the banking firm of Seligman & Co. of New York.

The capital stock of the company will be divided into $17,500,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, the same amount of common stock, and an issue of $6,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds. Twenty-four of the largest leather-making concerns in the country will go into the trust. All of these concerns, with one exception, manufacture ordinary leather, or upper leather. In the organization of the new company the plants of the firms entering the combine are purchased outright.

New York Woods at Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Forest Commissioner William R. Weed, at the request of the United States Paris Exposition Commissioner, is preparing an exhibit of the native woods of New York State. There will be two small samples of each of the eighty-four species of indigenous trees. There will be one sample finished in the natural state as it comes from the sawmill, with the opposite side planed, and the other sample finished in oil, and with the opposite side in cabinet polish. Each block will be 12 by 5 inches and seven-eighths of an inch thick, and will be placed in handsome frames. This exhibit will show nothing but the species which are native of this State, those transplanted from other sections being ignored.

CONCESSION TO TRANSVAAL

Suggested Commission of Inquiry Waived by Great Britain.

PROPOSAL FOR A CONFERENCE

Arms for Boers Held at Delagoa Bay to be Released by Order of the Portuguese Government.

PRETORIA, Aug. 31.—The entire correspondence between the Imperial and Transvaal Governments was read in open session of the Volksraad to-day, and President Krüger asked the Raad to meet secretly to-night for the purpose of considering a reply.

The President claimed that in the convention of 1851 the suzerainty of Great Britain was distinctly stated. But, he added, there was no mention of it in the convention of 1884. He denied that the Transvaal Government had excluded the British from political rights.

A member of the Executive Council explained that when the Transvaal's reply to the Joint Commission proposal was ready the State Attorney interviewed the British diplomatic agent, Conyngham Greene, in consequence of which the reply held that Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was no reply to theirs. Mr. Greene then cabled to Great Britain certain suggestions, to which Great Britain replied that if the Transvaal Government made similar proposals they would be considered on their merits.

The Transvaal's note to Great Britain, offering the five-year franchise and the other concessions, was strongly worded, and explained that the concessions were made with a sincere desire to settle all differences fully, to put an end to strained relations, and to avert a disastrous war. Therefore a prompt answer was requested.

The note of Mr. Greene in reply was conciliatory and tantamount to an acceptance of the five-year offer. It agreed to waive the suggested commission of inquiry, provided a representative, to be appointed by Sir Alfred Milner, should have facilities given to him in Pretoria to make an investigation of the franchise question, and provided the report of such representative should prove satisfactory. Otherwise the Transvaal Government was requested to await further suggestions from the imperial Government before submitting new proposals to the Volksraad. Mr. Greene's note in conclusion suggested a further conference at Cape Town.

President Krüger to-day announced to the Volksraad that he had received a telegram from the Governor of Mozambique saying the ammunition detained at Delagoa Bay would be forwarded immediately.

LOURENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 31.—Instructions have been received from Lisbon to release the consignments of ammunition for the Transvaal.

A large additional amount of ammunition arrived here to-day on the British steamer German, which sailed from Hamburg July 15.

The two Transvaal police officers who were arrested on their arrival here yesterday have been released.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 31.—The Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg describes the Boer women as very warlike. They are forming rifle clubs in many districts and petitioning the Transvaal Government against granting the franchise to the Outlanders on the basis of a five-year residence.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Aug. 31.—It is asserted by a local newspaper that orders have been given for the immediate supply of equipment and cartridges to the Orange Free State Artillery.

LONDON PAPERS' COMMENTS.

Standard Alarmed at the Delay, Which Adds to the Boers' Strength—The Outlanders Irritated.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The situation in South Africa has become rather complicated. The strong feeling of the Dutch element in the Cape Colony evidently influences the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to do everything possible to avert a rupture and explains his further endeavor for a conference at Cape Town to arrange for the constitution of an arbitration court and to deal with the question of suzerainty, which, ratner than the franchise, now takes the leading place in the controversy.

Portugal's action in permitting the transit of the ammunition consigned to the Transvaal by way of Delagoa Bay occasioned some surprise at first; but, after the action of the Cape Government, and until an actual state of warfare exists, it is recognized that the Portuguese Government could hardly have acted otherwise. The British papers now solace themselves with the remark that England can easily prevent such shipments if a crisis demands extreme measures, and that the action of Portugal does not imply unfriendliness toward Great Britain. The Standard, however, says:

"Diplomatic dalliance only postpones the evil day, and prepares for us a still severer conflict. Until we resort to decisive measures every day adds to the offensive and defensive strength of the Boers, and proportionately fosters their infatuated belief in their own invincibility, which lies at the root of their obduracy. Thus we are confronted with an exceedingly grave question."

The Daily News says: "Mr. Chamberlain's dispatches exhibit a game of patience almost of the aspect of comedy."

The special dispatches from Johannesburg express the belief that the Volksraad will oppose President Krüger's going to Cape Town. Gen. Joubert is credited with saying, "There will not be war, but Great Britain will not get all she wants." The Outlanders are much irritated at the prospect of further delays.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "President Krüger is not likely to agree to confer with Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town, but he might go to Colesberg, just within the borders of Cape Colony."

SCHREINER MINISTRY MAY GO.

Fears of a Rebellion If It Is Dismissed by Sir A. Milner.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from Cape Town:

"It is rumored here that Sir Alfred Milner (Governor of the Cape Colony) contemplates dismissing the Schreiner Ministry under his special powers. If he does, it is feared that a rebellion will break out, as the Dutch would believe that Great Britain is again forcing Cecil Rhodes to the front."

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 31.—The rumors that the Schreiner Cabinet would be dismissed caused an unusual episode in the House of Assembly.

Cecil Rhodes asked for a speedy passage of the estimates, in order to enable him to go to Rhodesia. The other leaders of the Opposition supported the demand, but the Ministerialists, fearing that the completion of the estimates would be the signal for their downfall, declined to be forced, and after the passage of a few votes the House proceeded to other business.

Big Order for African Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31.—An order for five hundred million feet of Southern yellow pine, the largest single order in the history of the lumber trade, for use in the construction of Cecil Rhodes's proposed Cape to Cairo Railroad, is said to have been consummated. Lumber dealers and railroad officials interested understand that the negotiations are ended and that twenty mills along several Texas and Louisiana railroads are under contract to fill the order. The mill owners are said to be under bond to furnish the lumber within two years.

Vilgoen Released and Rearrested.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Buluwayo says that Petrus Vilgoen, the Dutchman who was charged there a week ago, upon a warrant signed by the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, with inciting the natives of Bechuanaland to rebel against the British authorities, was today bound over in heavy security to keep the peace; but was immediately rearrested on a charge of having stolen a wagon belonging to Chief Khama.

Women Petition the Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A petition from the Netherlands Woman's Disarmament League has been presented to the Queen, praying her, in the name of womanhood and motherhood, to avoid war with the Boers, and saying it would "cast a frightful blot upon your Majesty's most glorious reign."

MRS. LANGTRY'S NEW PLAY.

Her Role Illustrates Her Own Experience—"The Degenerates" Had Only a Lukewarm Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Langtry made her reappearance on the stage to-night at the Haymarket Theatre in Sydney Grundy's new play "The Degenerates." The title of the play thoroughly illustrates its character.

The Mrs. Trevelyan of Mrs. Langtry is wonderfully like the "Jersey Lily" herself. The two stories, that of the woman in the play and that of Mrs. Langtry, are much the same. The woman in the play is conversant with all the phases of shady life, is at home on the turf and at gambling resorts, in short, is one who has much to forget and nothing to learn.

All the characters are well enough drawn, from the rich Jew who sneers at his own race to the company promoter of the Hooley type; from the nobleman of all vices and no virtues and the woman journalist of detestable qualities to the young girl, daughter of Mrs. Trevelyan. She is the single character in the play who appeals to human nature of the better sort. Lily Grundy, Mrs. Langtry's daughter, who made her first appearance on the stage, played this part, and seemed like a breath of fresh air in the fetid atmosphere.

The play is evidently intended for "smart" society. As that element is not in London at present the welcome tendered to-night was only lukewarm.

Hugo Gerald de Bathe, Mrs. Langtry's husband, looked on from a box, with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Prince Louis of Battenberg. The Duchess of Marlborough, many other titled persons, and a large number of well-known Americans, including Nat Goodwin, were in the audience.

The Prince of Wales telegraphed from Marienbad: "My best wishes for a brilliant success. Booked for a fortnight from today. Albert."

It is probable that "The Degenerates" will be taken to the United States in the course of a few months.

TWO BROOKLYN GIRLS DROWNED.

Ethel McCauley and Ethel Rankin Lose Their Lives.

MILFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—Ethel McCauley, aged eight, and Ethel Rankin, aged five, daughters of Charles McCauley and John Rankin, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., cottagers at Burns' Point, were drowned this afternoon, and Daisy Taylor, the five-year-old child of another cottager, was rescued as she was going down the third time.

The children had been playing on a sandbar at low tide about a half mile from shore, but when they found the bar surrounded they started back and got beyond their depth. There were several people on the shore, but no attention was paid to the children until the outcries of the Taylor child were heard.

RECORD LAKE FREIGHT RATES.

They Are Higher Now than for Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Never since the panic in 1893 have lake vessel owners received such high freight rates as are now prevailing. The following table shows how freights have stood on Aug. 31 for six previous seasons, as compared with to-day's quotations:

Year.	Duluth. Ore.	Escanaba. Ore.	Dul. Wheat.	Chi. Corn.	Dul. Coal.	Chi. Coal.
1899.....	$1.70	$1.25	.04⅝	.03	.30	.60
1898.....	.50	.40	.01⅝	.01⅜	.30	.20
1897.....	.60	.40	.02	.02	.20	.20
1896.....	.50	.40	.01⅝	.01¼	.20	.20
1895.....	1.00	.65	.03½	.01⅝	.50	.30
1894.....	.80	.45	.02½	.01¼	.50	.30
1893.....	.50	.40	.02⅝	.01¼	.30	.20

The ore rates, particularly, show the extent of the advance.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Passenger Swept from the Running Board by a Truck Pole.

An unknown man was killed last night by the wheels of an Eighth Avenue trolley car at Hudson and West Eleventh Streets. The man was standing on the running board on the side of the car, and was caught by the pole of a truck which was backed against the west side of Hudson Street, and without sufficient space between it and the car to clear any passenger who might be on the running board.

When the man fell he rolled under the rear trucks of the car, and was so crushed that he died when carried into a nearby drug store.

The dead man appeared to be about seventy years old, of 130 pounds' weight, had a smooth face, light complexion, and gray hair. He wore a black sack coat, and black vest, gray trousers, and black laced shoes. The body was sent to the Morgue.

No arrests were made by the police. The motorman and conductor will be taken to the Jefferson Market Court this morning and asked for an explanation of the accident.

"CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC" DEAD.

I. L. Peck Succumbs to Typhoid Fever, Unattended by a Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Ira L. Peck, the convert to the Christian Catholic faith, whose statements concerning the efficacy of divine healing have caused much comment in this part of the State, is dead.

Peck died last nigh at his home near Seneca Castle, after a week's illness, from typhoid fever. He was treated by the methods prescribed by the Christian Catholics of Chicago. During the last week of his illness Peck was delirious. His family persisted in saying that his life was in the hands of his Maker, and announced that they were ready to abide by the Divine will.

When Peck's friends came to this city for an undertaker, the latter announced that he was unable to grant a certificate owing to the fact that the man had not been treated by a physician. Dr. McCaw was consulted. He notified Coroner Wright, and the latter made an investigation. As a result, the case will probably be laid before the Grand Jury by the District Attorney, with whom the Coroner has filed a statement of the facts.

Just before Peck's illness, his sister, Vina L. Peck, was married to the Rev. F. A. Graves of the Christian Catholic sect of Chicago. Miss Peck claimed to have been healed of an incurable disease through prayer. A few months ago she met Graves. The latter conducted revival meetings at Seneca Castle, which were attended by farmers from far and near. A few weeks ago the engagement of the faith curist to Miss Peck was announced. They have removed to Chicago.

It was his sister's cure that converted Ira L. Peck. He had not till then affiliated himself with the Christian Catholic Church. All the other members of the family, except his wife, including his father, mother, and two sisters, have, it is said, withdrawn from the Methodist Church at Seneca Castle and united themselves with the Christian Catholics.

Peck's wife urgently requested during his illness that a doctor be summoned, but her request was denied. She is crazed with grief. The case has created intense excitement in this city and vicinity.

Mrs. Mary B. Eddy Not Ill.

Reports from New England yesterday said that Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science Church, was dangerously ill. Dispatches last night from Concord, N. H., where Mrs. Eddy lives, denied the reports, saying she was enjoying good health.

YAQUI CAMPAIGN DELAYED.

Gen. Torres Will Not Begin Operations Before Cold Weather Sets In—Indians Make Raids.

Special to The New York Times.

POTAM, Mexico., Aug. 28, via Guaymas, Aug. 31.—Gen. Torres has announced that he will not begin operations against the Yaqui Indians until cold weather sets in and the promised reinforcements of 2,000 men arrive. The recent inactivity of the troops has permitted all sorts of outrages by the Indians in the woods less than a dozen miles away. The telegraph line for a distance of two miles between Potam and Medino has been torn down and carried away into the forest and the poles burned. Communication has been cut off for several days and there is no telling when it will be resumed, as the officials say there is no use in closing up the break, as they have not troops enough to prevent the Indians from cutting the wires again.

The troops only hold the fortified towns in the valley and the inhabitants fear to venture out without an armed escort. Persons living on the outskirts of the villages come into the centre of the towns at night and sleep as the fear of the raiders is very great.

The Indians are using poisoned arrows, and much stock has been killed with these missiles.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON EXPANSION

He Tells a Large Audience that the Job in the Philippines Must Not Be Left.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—To-day was a record-breaker in the way of crowds in this village. Thousands came to the fair to hear Gov. Roosevelt, who was billed to deliver an address.

The Governor arrived in a special car at 12:09 o'clock. He was greeted by an immense crowd, and was escorted by the Forty-third Regiment Band, a company of cavalry, and a long line of carriages. He was introduced by Senator Higgins and at once began his address.

The Governor dwelt at some length upon the question of expansion. "This Nation," he said, "is not in danger of any one but ourselves. If we go straight, the whole world cannot permanently hurt us."

"At present," he continued, "this Nation is face to face with an emergency. Last year the United States did the police work of the world. That affair, however, lead to another.

The Governor then at some length referred to the Philippine war and the clamor from some quarters for it to cease.

"If we are worthy the name of men," he said, "we cannot flinch. We cannot quit a job half-done. To turn back now would show incompetency. I have far too much pride to admit what can be done by any one else cannot be done by us.

"One year ago the man we hope to greet in about a month, Admiral Dewey, sailed into Manila Bay. You recollect what followed. In twenty hours he changed the condition of things. Some say they wish he had had the courage to have sailed away when he had sunk the fleet. He couldn't do it. Our children would have to read in their school books that we lacked nerve."

The Governor said he hoped to see the day when the Filipinos will be able to build an independent nation of their own. He said he was against a mock humanitarianism which says: "In the name of liberty let them cut their own throats." We must, he said, first restore order. Justice, as we understand it, must prevail in the islands. There can be no faltering if this Nation is to make good its claim to stand in the forefront of all great nations."

The Governor was frequently interrupted by applause. After he had closed his remarks he stood for nearly an hour upon the platform while many thousands shook him by the hand. He left at 5 o'clock for Buffalo, from which place he will go to Watertown to deliver an address at the Jefferson County Fair.

ATKINSON ADDRESSES WORKMEN

Says the President Deceives Them in Expansion Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Edward Atkinson of anti-imperialistic fame, is out with another proclamation, in which he bids defiance to the President for the course he is pursuing, figures out a tremendous cost of the present war, and issues the following warning to the workingman:

"The workmen of this country are warned. The only uses that the promoters of the policy of tropical expansion have for workmen are as follows: First, to catch their votes, by putting forward pretexts of patriotism, profit, and piety, and the concealment of the penalties which must fall upon their victims if they are caught; second, to coax workmen to enlist in a bad cause at the risk of death, disease, or disability; third, to double the taxes of the Nation, which, being imposed mainly on articles of common use, fall almost wholly upon the manual and mechanical workmen of this country."

NEGROES MUST LEARN.

Hampton School Principal Says Without Training Crime Will Grow.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—The annual report of H. B. Frissell, the Principal of the Hampton Normal Colored School, which has just been submitted to the State Board of Education, contains some highly interesting facts in connection with the future of the negroes of the South. Mr. Frissell urges the necessity of the colored youth turning their attention to practical education. Education he defines to mean the knowledge which enables its possessor to make the best possible use of his opportunities in life.

"It is clear," says Mr. Frissell in his report, "that unless young people of the negro and Indian races can go out thoroughly trained and open fields of labor for those of their own races the criminal population must continue to increase."

"Northern capital," the report continues, "is being rapidly followed in the Southern cities by trade unions, which exclude colored men from the shops. The foreign mechanic is needed in the South, but trade schools, which in France, Belgium, and Germany have fitted the foreigners, must be maintained there if the blacks are to hold their own in the industrial South."

W. K. Vanderbilt's Yacht in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—The battleship Masachusetts and W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Valiant narrowly escaped a collision this morning while anchored near the Torpedo Station. The Valiant was coaling and in some unknown way she swung around toward the Massachusetts, which was lying nearby. The officer on watch aboard the battleship ordered his boats out and through the efforts of the crew of the battleship, assisted by the crew on the yacht, what looked at one time like a serious situation for Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht was averted.

CALLS GOEBEL MURDERER

W. C. Owens Says Kentucky Candidate Is Also a Liar and Thief.

ASSERTS HE KILLED SANDFORD

Stole the Nomination for Governor and Lied to Capt. Stone—Personal Encounter Is Anticipated.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 31.—Last Monday the Gubernatorial nominee William Goebel attacked ex-Congressman W. C. Owens in a bitter speech at Bowling Green, saying that the reason he was opposing his election was because he, Goebel, had caused to be passed a law making gambling a felony, thereby interfering with the regular business of Owens.

Mr. Owens, in a speech here to-night, declared this statement was maliciously false; that Goebel was not even a member of the Legislature when the Felony Gambling bill was passed. He said the reason he was against Goebel is because Goebel is a murderer, thief, and liar. He then made his specifications by saying that he was a murderer because he killed Col. John D. Sandford, who was trying to re-elect Joe Blackburn to the United States Senate; that he made war on Sandford, and caused to be printed an article against Sandford, so vile and infamous that it cannot be read before a lady, knowing when he wrote it, that it would not end there, and that Sandford would call him to account the first time they met; that when they met Goebel held his pistol ready under his coat, and at the first sign of Sandford's drawing, he shot him to death. He said this shot not only killed a brave and manly Kentuckian, but it sent his widow to a madhouse.

He said that Goebel became a thief when he stole the nomination for Governor; that he went into that convention with only 169 delegates out of 1,092, and that by unseating properly elected delegates and seating his own he stole enough votes to nominate him. He said he lied when he told his opponent for the nomination, Capt. W. J. Stone, that he would nominate him if he would help him organize the convention, and that the lie was infamous.

He then paid his respects to Judge D. B. Redwine, the Chairman of the Louisville Convention, whom he denominated as the cowardly creature of Goebel, who did his every bidding and robbed delegates of all rights at the word of command from Goebel. He likened Redwine to Jeffries, the English Judge, who disgraced the ermine, and he declared that even the Goebel gang could not stand the stigma of Redwine's appearance on the stump, and after he had made a few speeches they had sent him home.

He closed by appealing to Democrats to vote against Goebel because he was unfit to be the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, and that it would be a crime against society, right, Kentucky, and the Democratic Party to aid him even by a single vote. That it was the duty of every Democrat to save the party by crushing him so overwhelmingly in November that his henchmen could not count him in.

There was only a small crowd present to hear Owens at first, but the news soon spread that he was flaying Goebel, and before he had finished, the Auditorium was well filled. It is pronounced by old politicians as being the most violently personal political speech ever made in Kentucky, and it is generally believed that it means a personal encounter for Owens the first time he meets either of the men he scored to-night. He is known to be fearless, and says he does not apprehend danger from cowards.

DAMAGE BY GALE IN LABRADOR.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 31.—A fierce gale along the Labrador coast has wrecked eleven vessels, which were driven ashore at different points while fishing.

The extent of the damage done on the coast of Northern Labrador, which is more rugged, is not yet known; but it is feared that the results there are more serious and are accompanied with large loss of life.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 31.—State Health Officer Blunt to-night upon receipt of the information that there were two cases of yellow fever at Key West, declared a rigid State quarantine against that place and notified all Texas coast points to place in quarantine any ships coming from Key West. The quarantine will be rigidly observed until all danger is passed.

VON HOHENLOHE'S EDICT.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor and President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, has sent a strongly worded edict to all Presidents of provinces throughout Prussia reminding them of their duty to support the King's policy and measures, and pointing out that any attempt to fetter the action of the Prussian Government could not be tolerated.

The edict concludes: "I hope that no further occasion will be given for the adoption of more extreme measures."

This indicates that the Government has abandoned the idea of punishing the Presidents who opposed the Canal bill by dismissal, and is much commented upon as a complete yielding on the part of the Government of Prussia, as well as the Emperor, to the Agrarians.

TELEPHONE RATES CUT IN TWO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A reduction of 50 per cent. in night rates has been announced by the Chicago Telephone Company between Chicago and towns within the radius of fifty miles. This will take effect on Sept. 1. The special rate will be made between the hours of 6 P. M. and 8 A. M.

The minimum charge for a conversation of three minutes will be 15 cents. The action of the company will affect more than 200 towns in the vicinity of Chicago which are connected with the city by long-distance telephones.

EDUCATION VS. INFLUENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Notwithstanding the fact that many persons underwent examinations here in the hope of receiving appointments to the Census Office force, only to be informed that they could not be named unless they were on the quota of some member of Congress, examinations continue to be held, some having recently taken place in Boston under conditions similar to those that prevailed in this city. Of seventy-six applicants, only twenty-five passed. Whatever merit applicants may prove to have, unless they are also on a "list" of persons recommended by a Senator or member of the house, they will remain out of the service.

But it is asserted that the candidates offered by members of Congress do not always possess sufficient education or ability to justify their selection. It is considered necessary that the clerks shall be able to read, write, and perform simple examples in arithmetic. That some of the Congressional subjects offered to the Director of the Census cannot write, and are not able to read much, is assumed from one application recently received. It was indorsed by a Representative, and with the assertion, in the writing of the Representative who desired the appointment:

"The applicant, Mr. F., is highly educated and is eminently competent to fill any position under your office."

The application read:

"Hon. William R. Merriam, Secretary Census:

"Dear Sir: With this male I send my application to you for your wise jugement about my qualifications for one of your exaumpitions in the censors. You must not judge from my hand riting what I can do in gramer and rithmetic and spelling. I have a fair common school education, as you will see when I am submitted to examnation. Hopeing you'll give me a luckerative place, compadable with my merets and ability. I am yours, etc."

STRIKE AT CRAMPS' WORKS.

Firm Decided on Temporary Shut-Down and Hands Forestalled It.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The William Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding and Engine Company to-day announced that the works will be closed from Sept. 1 to Sept. 11.

Recently there have been reports of difficulties between the Cramps and their employes, and a few days ago the machinists and blacksmiths presented to the firm resolutions demanding a nine-hour workday and requesting the re-employment of discharged workmen. They named Sept. 1 as the date on which a reply would be expected.

The employes held a secret meeting to-night.

The meeting was attended by the machinists and blacksmiths employed at the yard. The action of the firm in closing the plant was regarded by the men as an effort to intimidate and prevent them from striking.

The blacksmiths, numbering about 200, were laid off at noon to-day, and the machinists were notified that similar action would be taken in their case at noon to-morrow. This greatly incensed the men, and in order to forestall their discharge they decided to strike at 10 o'clock. There are about 500 machinists employed.

Charles N. Cramp said to-night, in explanation of the firm's action, that he had received letters from all parts of the country asking that the Grand Army veterans be permitted to visit the plant while their meeting here is in progress, and in order to show proper hospitality the company had decided to give the old soldiers an opportunity of visiting the yard at their pleasure.

WOMAN IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

She Is the Only Female Railroad President in the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The only woman President of a railway company in the United States was formally committed to the county jail for five days for contempt of court by Judge Troutt to-day. She is Mrs. Annie Kline Rikert of the Stockton and Tuolomne Railway Company.

Some time ago Charles Erichson, a contractor, sued the company to recover $8,765 for labor performed and material furnished. The Court ordered the road's books produced. Mrs. Rikert declined to allow the books to leave the company's office.

Mrs. Rikert was fined $250 for contempt and sentenced to jail for five days. The fine was remitted, but the commitment to jail was allowed to stand, to go into effect to-day.

MAY CHARGE TWO FARES.

Long Island Electric Railway Company Wins Its Case.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The complaint of the Citizens' Improvement Association of Hollis, L. I., against the Long Island Electric Railway Company has been dismissed by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The complaint alleged that the railroad company was violating the law, and, besides, operating to the detriment of the village of Hollis in that two 5-cent fares were charged for the ride from or to Hollis and the Brooklyn Bridge, the latter being reached by connection with the Kings County Elevated at Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, the entire distance being less than five miles.

The company produced evidence to show that under its franchises it was permitted to make the charge, which was in vogue when the Greater New York charter went into effect; hence it could not be compelled to make a change.

RICH GOLD FIND IN MONTANA.

Prospectors Strike $135 Gold Rock 14 Feet Below the Surface.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 31.—There is considerable excitement in Maryville, this county, over a rich strike that has been made. A lead of very rich ore has been struck almost at the grass roots. The Troufer brothers, who have been prospecting on a claim on the east side of Drummond Hill, in Six Mile Gulf, struck rock at a depth of only 14 feet that assays as high as $135 a ton in gold. Several tons have been shipped with very satisfactory results.

At last accounts they had fourteen feet of such ore, with prospects of the lead widening as the work was prosecuted. Many others have located extensions of the lead, and altogether the strike has aroused considerable interest.

The management of the Montana company owned by the Rothschilds has taken a deep interest in the discovery, and gone so far as to make the owners an offer, which, however, has been declined.

LITTLE BOY SAVES ANOTHER.

Theodore Lang, Ten Years Old, Drags a Child from Horses' Hoofs.

Theodore Lang, ten years old, very diminutive for his years, lives at First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, but he was wandering about Twentieth Street and Second Avenue yesterday, when he saw a three-year-old boy with curls, knickerbockers, and a red coat standing in the middle of the street. The child was crying and he did not see a big van moving down on him. Lang did, and he ran out into the street.

The van was coming at high speed, and just before it reached the boy with the curls the driver saw him and tried to pull up. The horses must have run the boy down had not Lang acted quickly. He stepped in front of the horses, seized the curly-haired boy, and dragged him out of the way of the horses' hoofs.

No one knew who the little boy was, and Lang took him to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where he left him in charge of the police.

TO STUDY TUBERCULOSIS.

State Board of Health Will Look Into Cases of Infection.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—When State Health Commissioner Daniel Lewis returns from Europe, where he is studying the contractibility of tuberculosis from beast to man, the Board of Health will prosecute its inquiry into this interesting subject. The members of the Board will proceed to Saranac Lake, and other Adirondack sanitariums, and make a study of the disease. They believe that much of it is communicated through the consumption of milk from infected cows, and their inquiry will be on that line. They also intend sending circulars to local health commissioners, asking for instances which have come under their observation.

One of the most convincing arguments which has been received at the office of the State Board of Health is that furnished by Dr. Beach, of Gloversville, a former member of the State Board of Health. A child of the doctor's died of pulmonary disease. The child had drank freely of the milk of the single cow which the doctor owned. So strong was the doctor convinced, when the child died, that it contracted the disease from the cow, that he had the animal slaughtered and found that it was in the last stages of consumption.

Major Harrison Recovers.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Major Russell B. Harrison, the Inspector General, wires Gen. Lee that he has overcome the yellow fever, adding that he has had the very best nursing and care throughout.

G. A. R. National Encampment, Philadelphia.

Upon occasion G. A. R. National Encampment, Pennsylvania Railroad announces round trip rate from New York $3.00; tickets on sale Sept. 2d to 5th, good to return Sept. 12th, or by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents, good until Sept. 30th. Trains every hour during the day, and at midnight.—Adv.

DREYFUS REFUTES THE CONFESSION

He Indignantly Protests Against His Enemies' Manoeuvres.

CONFRONTS LEBRUN-RENAULT

Prisoner Denies That He Ever Admitted He Was Guilty.

Accused Man Weeps as the Story of His Degradation Is Told and Says that Only His Wife Kept Him from Committing Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 31.—Capt. Dreyfus again changed his attitude to-day, probably through the recollection of the scene of the degradation being recalled. Capt. Lebrun-Renault's evidence stirred a deep emotion in the prisoner. He became hysterical when he tried to explain the unreasonableness of his sandwiching in a confession between two protestations of innocence.

He said if it had not been for Mme. Dreyfus he would not be alive to-day.

The tragic effect of invoking the influence of his wife thrilled the court.

To-day's evidence was apparently in favor of the prisoner. But it must be remembered that it was simply the thrashing of a dead horse, the Court of Cassation having decided that Dreyfus's ravings on the day of the degradation did not constitute an avowal of guilt.

The military evidence, an open secret, occupied only four hours to-day.

No opportunity was offered at to-day's sitting to show that the Judges had changed their attitude toward the Generals.

One important question was asked Col. Guérin by Commandant Brongniart, one of the Judges. It was whether a M. We

the evidence Col. Schwarzkoppen's housekeeper, Mme. Badtian, could give if she was subjected to a severe examination, with the result that it was decided her evidence was not conclusive enough to justify summoning her as a witness for the prosecution.

EVIDENCE IN DREYFUS CASE.

The Alleged Confession of the Prisoner Is Discussed by Lebrun-Renault and Others.

RENNES, Aug. 31.—The session of the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus opened behind closed doors in the Lycée to-day and lasted until 9:15 A. M. Majors Hartmann and Ducros and Gen. Deloye, all of the artillery, were present. The court discussed the secret documents relating to the artillery subjects of the bordereau.

In addition to the usual cordons of troops in the streets leading to the Lycée, an extra guard was posted to-day, so as to completely isolate the hall in which the Judges met in secret session.

There were the usual scenes on the arrival of the prisoner and the Judges. After the Judges and counsel came Gen. Deloye, Major Hartmann, Major Ducros, and later Gen. Chanoin, followed by a soldier bearing the secret artillery dossier.

The public was admitted to the court at 9:30 A M. The first witness called after the public session was opened was Capt. Lebrun-Renault of the Republican Guard, who reiterated his testimony given before the Court of Cassation, repeating the terms of the alleged confession of Dreyfus:

"'I am innocent. In three years they will recognize my innocence. The Minister knows it. If I delivered documents to Germany, it was to have more important ones in return.'"

The witness's explanation that he did not refer to the confession of Dreyfus during his interview with President Casimir-Perier, because he overheard a conversation during the course of which he was called "traitor," "canaille," and "cur," came as a surprise, for he did not mention this in his evidence before the Court of Cassation, as Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, pointed out.

THE MEMORANDUM DESTROYED.

M. Labori also laid stress on the fact that Capt. Lebrun-Renault should have kept his notebook, in which, he asserts, he made a note of his conversation with Dreyfus, for four years, and have destroyed it on the very day the matter was brought up in debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The Captain's reply that he looked upon the copy made by M. Cavlagnac, then Minister of War, as being sufficient, was considered rather lame.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault, who was dressed in the uniform of the Republican Guard, is a well-built man of medium height, broad shouldered, and wears a well-trimmed mustache. But he has queer eyes. He spoke in a loud, clear voice.

Dreyfus, replying to the witness, began by calmly declaring that Capt. Lebrun-Renault's statement that a certain Capt. d'Attel was present during his conversation with Capt. Lebrun-Renault was inaccurate.

The witness, however, maintained that Capt. d'Attel was present, whereupon Dreyfus said that if he was present he, the prisoner, did not speak to him.

Dreyfus then raised his voice excitedly, and, accompanying his words with short, emphatic gestures of the right hand, which was quivering with his emotion, he protested that Capt. Lebrun-Renault should have repeated to his chiefs his utterance, which began with a protestation of innocence, without asking him to explain his words.

"Those are manoeuvres," cried the prisoner, "which must fill all honest men with indignation."

This declaration of the prisoner made a deep impression on the audience.

Dreyfus spoke the last words through his teeth and was evidently laboring under the greatest excitement and indignation. The audience broke into "Bravos!" which the gendarmes immediately suppressed.

Capt. Antholne followed and repeated what Capt. d'Attel had said confirming the confession. Dreyfus replied that he had not spoken to Capt. d'Attel.

LEBRUN-RENAULT HEDGES.

On being recalled, Capt. Lebrun-Renault said this was true, but he added that Capt. d'Attel was present and could have overheard the conversation.

M. Labori here pointed out that Capt. d'Attel had not spoken to his chiefs on this subject, and Gen. Mercier, who, like all the military witnesses, followed the proceedings to-day with the keenest attention, rose and admitted that this was correct.

Col. Jouaust told Dreyfus that he had not explained why he mentioned the term of three years, to which Dreyfus replied:

"I did not give three years as a term. I only said I hoped that in the course of two or three years my innocence would be recognized. And I wish to state, my Colonel, that, as my letters to Gen. Gonse show, my words did not have the sense evil minds have sought to give them."

M. Labori then had Gen. Gonse called to the bar and asked him if he had not used the alleged confession of Dreyfus in opposing Col. Picquart's arguments in favor of a revision.

Gen. Gonse replied that he had not, whereupon M. Labori asked that the letters exchanged between Gen. Gonse and Col. Picquart should be read. The Clerk of the court began to read a letter beginning "My dear Picquart," when Gen. Gonse interrupted him and asked that Col. Picquart's previous letter be read first, but, as the letter was not available for the moment, the reading of all the letters was adjourned until to-morrow.

Col. Guerin followed Capt. Antoine and repeated his evidence before the Court of Cassation to the effect that Capt. Lebrun-Renault told him after the degradation of the prisoner of the words the latter had uttered.

After being asked by Col. Jouaust if he had anything to say, Dreyfus declared he could only repeat his reply to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

Another officer, Major De Mitry, wearing a pretty Hussar uniform, light blue tunic, trimmed with black braid, and bright red trousers, also testified that Capt. Battel had declared he overheard Dreyfus confess.

Army Controller Peyrolles next repeated his evidence as given before the Court of Cassation, recounting that Col. Guerin, the day Dreyfus was degraded, told him Dreyfus had confessed.

DREYFUS WANTS HIS LETTER READ.

At this point Dreyfus rose and denied he had ever said there would be a revision of his case at the end of three years, and, speaking directly to Col. Jouaust, begged him to have the letters, which he (the prisoner) wrote to Gen. de Boisdeffre read in court. The prisoner said he mentioned the term three years because he realized that the Government would need time to carry out the necessary investigations.

Major Forzinetti, who was Governor of the Cherche Midi Prison during the time Dreyfus was imprisoned there, and who testified in behalf of Dreyfus, declaring he had never heard of the confession Dreyfus is said to have made, was the next witness called. He repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation, adding that he frequently met Capt. Lebrun-Renault and Capt. Badel and that neither of them ever alluded to the alleged confession.

The witness declared that he once taxed Capt. Lebrun-Renault, before Gen. Gonse and other witnesses, with saying he had spoken to the witness (Major Forzinetti) of the confession, and Capt. Lebrun-Renault did not reply.

"Whereupon," Major Forzinetti said: I seized his arm and cried: 'If the words repeated as yours are true, you are an infamous liar.'"

Major Forzinetti then declared that on visiting Gen. de Boisdeffre to express fears about the health of the prisoner, the General asked him his opinion of Dreyfus and the Major replied:

"'My General, had you not put that question to me I would have kept my counsel. But, since you ask my opinion, I declare I believe he is innocent.'"

The witness then recounted Col. Du Paty de Clam's theatrical devices to surprise Dreyfus, to which Forzinetti declined to be a party, and the Major also said that on one occasion when Dreyfus was in a crisis of despair, he, the witness, remained with the prisoner, consoling him, until 3 o'clock in the morning.

Col. Jouaust asked Major Forzinetti if Dreyfus ever had ideas of suicide, and the witness replied that Dreyfus had asked him for a weapon, and that also, after his condemnation was read to him, he was with difficulty prevented from dashing his head against the wall.

After the last visit of Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus, continued Major Forzinetti, the prisoner wrote to the Minister of War a letter which concluded with the words: "When I am gone, let them seek the culprit."

WIFE PREVENTED HIS SUICIDE.

At the conclusion of Major Forzinetti's evidence Dreyfus, on Col. Jouaust's invitation, and after reference to the last interview with Du Paty de Clam, said, looking with gratitude at the Major:

"There is a matter which Major Forzinetti has just recalled which has greatly moved me, and which I wish to recall, for I wish to say to whom I owe the fact that I have done my duty, to whom I owe having done it for five years after my condemnation. I had determined to kill myself. I had made up my mind not to undergo the frightful torture of a soldier from whom they wished to tear the insignia of honor.

"Well, then, let me say this: That if I went to that torture, I can say here that it was thanks to Mme. Dreyfus, who showed me my duty and who told me that if I was innocent I ought to go to it, for the sake of her and our children. If I am here, it is for her I owe it, my Colonel."

Here Major Forzinetti said: "It is quite true. In his last interview with his wife Dreyfus said: 'For her and for my children I will undergo the torture of to-morrow.'"

The declaration of Dreyfus that his life was due to his wife deeply stirred all his hearers. He spoke in a broken voice, with emphatic gestures, swaying to and fro with emotion, and when he had finished he sat down abruptly, evidently to conceal his discomposed features from the gaze of the spectators in court, who when he is seated are only able to see the back of his seat. Tears were glistening in his eyes, and he was clearly suppressing an outburst of sobbing.

The session concluded with the confrontations of Capt. Lebrun-Renault and Gen. de Boisdeffre, the former explaining that he did not speak to Major Forzinetti of the Dreyfus confession because he had received instructions to keep silent.

Gen. de Boisdeffre denied that Major Forzinetti had expressed to him his conviction that Dreyfus was innocent. But the Major maintained his assertion.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are proceedings in detail:

The court opened in secret session when Gen. Deloye, Major Hartmann, and Major Ducros testified.

[There is no reason to suppose that the testimony of Commandant Hartmann delivered before the secret sesion of the court-martial yesterday materially differed from that which the artillery expert swore to before the Court of Cassation last Winter.

Then his statement concerned itself entirely with the bordereau, and naturally divided itself between the wording of that document and the nature of its contents.

[It will be recalled that the final words of the bordereau are: "Je vais partir en manoeuvres," (I am off for the manoeuvres.) This is questionable French. The phrase is never found among Dreyfus's letters; it often occurs in Esterhazy's. One of the latter's addressed to M. Rothschild, is dated June 29, 1894, and contains the expression, "Au moment de partir en manoeuvres."

[Again, the writer of the bordereau, in referring to the hydro-pneumatic brake, or buffer, of 1894 calls it the hydraulic brake, (le frein hydraulique.) This, according to Commandant Hartmann, is a blunder which an artillerist such as Dreyfus is could not possibly have made. Moreover, the bordereau, in mentioning the 120-millimeter cannon, makes use of the expression "la manière donc s'est conduite cette pièce," (how this piece is operated,) when every gunner and a fortiori, every person of sufficient intelligence to be on the General Staff, would have said "s'est comportée la pièce."

[No artillery officer of the General Staff, according to Commandant Hartmann, could have fallen into the error of supposing the "Project of a Firing Manual" (le projet de manuel de tir de l'artillerie de campagne—14 Mars 1894) could be something difficult to procure, as is stated in the bordereau.

["A note on a modification of artillery formations," mentioned in the bordereau, is, according to Commandant Hartmann, simply a French adaptation of a formation which had already been adopted by the German artillery.

[In regard to the Robin shell, (Obus Robin,) which Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre alleged is in use in the German Army, the secret of it having been betrayed by Dreyfus, who learned it at Bruges, Commandant Hartmann testified that the German shell was radically different from the French invention.

[In brief, Commandant Hartmann's testimony tends to show that the bordereau was prepared by an officer ignorant of artillery technicalities and of the subjects which he offered for sale.]

LEBRUN-RENAULT ON THE STAND.

When the public session of the Dreyfus court-martial was resumed at 9:30 this morning there was a stir in the audience, and considerable curiosity was manifested as the name of Capt. Lebrun-Renault of the Republican Guard, the recipient of the so-called confession of Dreyfus, was called, and the officer walked smartly to the witness box, saluted the court, and threw his kepi on the table. He then stood at attention awaiting questions.

The President of the court, Col. Jouaust, said:

"On Jan. 5, 1895, the day of the prisoner's degradation, you were intrusted with the task of conducting him from the Cherche Midi Prison to the Military School, where he remained some time in your charge. Tell the court what passed between you and him at that time."

Capt. Lebrun-Renault replied: "On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1895, I was ordered with my squadron to proceed to the Cherche Midi Prison, and take charge of Dreyfus, who was to be degraded at 9 o'clock at one of the courtyards of the Military School.

"Starting at 7:15, I arrived at the place indicated at 7:45. The office of the Garrison Adjutant was pointed out to me as the place to keep the prisoner until the hour of the degradation parade.

"He began to protest his innocence, and to say that, with considerable means at his disposal and a bright future in store for him, he could have no motive in being guilty of treason. He said:

"'I am innocent. In three years my innocence will be acknowledged. The Minister knows it well. He told Du Paty de Clam to tell me so, some days ago, in my cell. He knows that if I communicated documents to Germany they were of no importance, and it was to obtain more serious and more important documents.'"

The part of the statement which is supposed to contain the avowal of guilt runs in French as follows: "Le ministre savait que si j'avais livré des documents a l'Allemange, ils étaient sans importance, et que c'était pour en obtenir de plus importants." By a slight change of the verbs in the above sentence the confession is turned into an avowal of innocence which quite naturally follows the opening protestation. Moreover, after nearly four years, Dreyfus recalled the incriminating passage as follows: "The Minister knows that I am innocent. He sent du Paty de Clam to ask me if I had not communicated some unimportant documents in order to obtain others in exchange. I answered, No; that I wished every light on the subject: that before two or three years my innocence would be established." The Court of Cassation in its judgment granting Dreyfus a new trial thus dismissed the confession: "These words cannot be held to be an avowal of guilt, for not only are they introduced by a protestation of innocence, but it is not possible to render the exact and complete text, which differs in the successive declarations of Capt. Lebrun-Renault and those of other witnesses."

SAYS D'ATTEL WAS PRESENT.

The witness added that Capt. d'Attel was present when the statement was made.

Continuing, Capt. Lebrun-Renault said that as soon as four artillerymen, commanded by a Corporal, came to take the prisoner to the courtyard for the ceremony of degradation, the witness left the office, and was immediately surrounded by several officers, to whom he repeated Dreyfus's remarks. He also repeated them at the Captains' mess of the Republican Guard.

Referring to articles in the newspapers in regard to the confession, Capt. Lebrun-Renault said:

"Gen. Mercier said to me: 'Go to the Elysée and repeat to the President of the Republic what you have told me.'

"While I was in the anteroom I heard some one make remarks about me in very discourteous terms. M. Dupuy ushered me before the President, who said: 'You have had relations with journalists and have been indiscreet. Certain articles have appeared in the newspapers.'

"I replied that perhaps journalists were among the persons I had seen, but I said I had not spoken directly to journalists. No mention was made of the confession, and I left after having received a lecture from the President. M. Dupuy took me into another room and drew up a semi-official note to the effect that I had no relations with the press."

One of the Judges asked the witness if he did not remember hearing Dreyfus say that the documents delivered were only copies, to which Capt. Lebrun-Renault replied:

WITNESS PROFESSES IGNORANCE.

"I do not recollect it. I do not remember that phrase. But he may have said it. I talked with Dreyfus for a quarter of an hour. The sentence I have quoted was that which I jotted down in my notebook."

[On Jan. 5, 1894, Capt. Lebrun-Renault, instead of mentioning the alleged confession in his report, entered the observation, "Rien à signaler." In the evening he went with some newspaper men to the Moulin Rouge, but made no mention of the "confession" there. On the contrary, in relating the story of the degradation he made much of Dreyfus's protestations of innocence. One of his hearers went straight to the office of Le Figaro, where Lebrun-Renault's story appeared the next day under the title of "Récit d'un Témoin" (account by an eye-witness). However, on the evening of the 5th the last edition of Le Temps mentioned a rumor of confessions made to the officer on duty. Picquart heard it and reported to Gen. de Boisdeffre, who told Mercier. Gen. Gonse was ordered to ascertain the facts; he hunted up "the officer on duty," Lebrun-Renault, and took him to Gen. Mercier. To him and Gonse Lebrun-Renault, if the word of Mercier and Gonse is to be credited, told the story of the confession. Mercier ordered him to go to the Prime Minister, M. Dupuy, and tell him and President Casimir-Périer the same story.

[In the meantime it was discovered at the Elysée that the Figaro's article had somewhat complicated the relations with the German Ambassador, and Dupuy had himself sent for Lebrun-Renault on that account. The latter was severely rebuked for having inspired the article in Le Figaro. Later in the day Dupuy and Mercier prepared for the Agence Havas an official denial that Lebrun-Renault had made any communication to any representative of the press. Later still Col. Risbourg reprimanded Lebrun-Renault on account of the Figaro article. Mercier never communicated to his colleagues in the Cabinet the story that Dreyfus had confessed. It is customary in French procedure that when a prisoner confesses a procès verbal is drawn up, which is signed by the prisoner. Lebrun-Renault swears that he made an entry in his notebook of the confession. He destroyed the notebook at the end of the year, but preserved the page bearing the confession, which in turn destroyed after he had related its contents to M. Cavalgnac, in July, 1897. Owing to the fact that no mention was made of this confession to quiet Picquart when he was conducting the investigation against Esterhazy, and for other obvious reasons it is believed that the idea of a confession was entirely the work of the conspirators of the General Staff and that Lebrun-Renault acted as their tool when he told Minister of War Cavalgnac about Dreyfus's alleged avowal.]

SENT BY MERCIER TO THE ELYSEE.

A Judge—What did Gen. Mercier tell you when you mentioned the confession to him?

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—He asked what Dreyfus had said, and then told me to go to the Elysée and describe the confession. But I was given no time to mention it then.

The Judge—Did you go there for that purpose?

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—I went there for that purpose.

The Judge—It is a great pity you said nothing on the subject.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—I had no time to speak of it. The President, however, seemed much more concerned about a remark by Dreyfus concerning the writing of the bordereau, which had been published in a newspaper.

A Judge—Did the President know what you came to the Elysée for?

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—The President was notified that I was coming. For my part, I was somewhat intimidated, which is easily explained. I heard myself described as a "traitor," "canaille," and "cur." That was not encouraging.

M. Demange asked the witness if it was really a conversation with Dreyfus, or if the prisoner's remarks consisted of a broken monologue, as Gen. Gonse had said.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—Dreyfus spoke to me, but I did not reply.

M. Demange—How could the witness detect confessions in the sentence containing the words "I am innocent. In three years my innocence will be acknowledged"?

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—It is not for me to reconcile the inconsistencies of a sentence in which the material fact that documents had been communicated was admitted. It is not for me to give an explanation. It is for Dreyfus and the defense to explain. I heard this sentence. I was only a kind of phonograph, and I repeated it without commentary. [Excitement.]

QUESTIONED BY M. DEMANGE.

Replying further to M. Demange, the witness refused to say whether or not he regarded the words of Dreyfus as a confession.

"I have no impression whatever," he said. "Dreyfus said a great deal to me. I retained this sentence, and I repeated it when asked. If I did not mention it in my report it was because I had the task of conducting Dreyfus from the prison to the place of degradation, and it was not my duty to make Dreyfus talk. [Excitement.]

M. Demange—How could Gen. Gonse and Gen. Mercier, on hearing your story, believe they had to deal with a confession, and how could they send you to the Elysée?

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—I have no idea.

M. Demange reminded the witness that before the Court of Cassation he considered the sentence of the prisoner which he had quoted to be a kind of explanation or excuse.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—Why, Monsieur le President, that is a personal question. I have no opinion to express on that point. I am no judge of things. I repeat simply what Dreyfus told me. Certain persons may consider his remarks as embodying confessions. Others as being an explanation. That is their business.

M. Labori—Capt. Lebrun-Renault was not content with entering on his report of Jan. 5 that "I did not succeed" at such an hour and "ended at such an hour," but he especially added, "Nothing to report," when, as a matter of fact, he alleges that an incident of this importance occurred.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—I had nothing to report. My duty was to take Dreyfus from the prison and guard him. I had nothing to say in regard to that duty.

M. Labori—Why did the witness keep the leaf of his pocketbook with the note of the confessions for years? The witness seems to say that it was mere chance. I am surprised that the witness destroyed it just the day after it was mentioned in the Chamber of Deputies.

WITNESS CANNOT EXPLAIN.

To this Capt. Lebrun-Renault replied that at that time he considered that the document he possessed was authenticated by the copy made of it by M. Cavalgnac the day before it was destroyed.

M. Labori—The court will draw its own conclusions.

Then, turning to the witness, M. Labori asked: "Who was the official who made abusive remarks about you at the Elysée?"

Capt. Lebrun-Renault—I have no idea.

At this M. Labori said he was much surprised that the witness had not referred to this abuse before the Court of Cassation.

When asked if he had any observations to make, Dreyfus replied:

"Yes, my Colonel; there were two rooms in the Military School. I was in the further one, and Capt. Lebrun-Renault never left me. He alone was with me. It is possible Capt. d'Attel, whom I did not know, or other officers entered the adjoining room. But I can almost swear, for after five years I can only affirm matters upon which I am absolutely positive, that another officer entered the inner room."

Col. Jouaust to Capt. Lebrun-Renault—Did Capt. d'Attel enter the room you occupied with the accused?

Capt. Lebrun-Renault — Capt. d'Attel spent five minutes in one of the rooms. Both of them are very small.

CONTRADICTED BY DREYFUS.

Dreyfus retorted: "I do not believe Capt. d'Attel or any other officer entered the inner room. I do not remember that any one but Renault was present.

"As regards the words, I will not repeat the conversation of Capt. Lebrun-Renault nor the words he used. I will confine myself to repeating to the court what I said and the explanations I had the honor to give. My words were as follows:

"'I am innocent, and I will cry it aloud to the whole people. The Minister well knows it.'

"I have already explained to the court what I meant. It was the reply I had given to Col. Du Paty de Clam when he visited me in prison, in the course of which I protested that I was innocent. I completed that declaration by a letter I wrote to the Minister redeclaring that I was innocent.

"Col. Du Paty de Clam asked me whether I had not given unimportant documents in order to get more important ones in exchange for them. I replied, word for word, 'No;' that I wanted the matter cleared up, and concluded with saying that before two or three years my innocence would be acknowledged.

"The court will understand that, in the state of nervous agitation in which I naturally found myself, I did not fully express what was on my mind.

"Allow me," continued Dreyfus, "to express the emotion and surprise I feel today, after five years, when I see a witness, who, hearing such words, beginning with a protest of innocence, reported them to his chiefs without asking the most concerned person for an explanation of them. These are proceedings in the face of which all honest people can only express indignation. [Great sensation.]

Capt. Antholne, who was present at the degradation of Dreyfus, was the next witness. He testified that on leaving the parade ground he met Capt. d'Attel, who informed him that Dreyfus had made remarks in his presence, the meaning of which, 'to his mind, clearly was, first, a formal confession that he had delivered documents; second, an allegation that the documents were unimportant; third, that the prisoner's object was to obtain more important documents in exchange.

PRISONER REPLIES TO ANTHOINE.

Replying to Capt. Antholne, the prisoner said he had only one observation to make, that he maintained positively that he only spoke to Capt. Lebrun-Renault and that he had nothing to add to his reply to the latter.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault, recalled, admitted Capt. d'Attel did not speak to the prisoner. But, he added, as d'Attel was in the room, which was very small, he certainly heard the words uttered by Dreyfus.

M. Labori—What is very certain is that Capt. d'Attel made no report of the incident to his chiefs.

Gen. Mercier—No.

Lieut. Col. Guerin, whom Gen. Saussier ordered to attend the degradation and report upon it, was next examined. He said:

"At about 7:45 I saw the prison van arrive. Dreyfus alighted and was taken to the office, where he was guarded by Capt. Lebrun-Renault, whose name I did not know at that time. At 8:55 the Adjutant of the garrison relieved Capt. Lebrun-Renault, with four artillerymen and a Corporal, composing the guard which was to conduct the prisoner to the place of degradation. At that moment I was at the door of the building.

"Capt. Lebrun-Renault, when relieved from duty, saw me and immediately began to relate what Dreyfus had said. The three statements which struck him, because of their importance, remained so graven in my memory that I could never forget them, namely, first, the prisoner's pride in the facings he had lost; second, his confession that he had delivered documents to a foreign power; third, that in three years justice would be done him.

"A group of officers were standing near, and as Capt. Lebrun-Renault's conversation was not confidential and the statement he had made me was of great importance and interest to us, I begged him to repeat to the officers what he had just told me.

"I must add that Capt. d'Attel had been ordered to superintend matters, and his special duty required him to report everything which occurred in the office of the Adjutant while Dreyfus was there, and until Dreyfus was conducted to the place of degradation.

"Throughout the ceremony the prisoner walked automatically. Afterward, when he was conducted to the prison van, I stood, in company with some officers, in the passage Dreyfus traversed and Dreyfus, addressing the officers, repeated that in three years justice would be done him. He then entered the van and disappeared.

REPORTED TO GEN. SAUSSIER.

"After the ceremony I verbally reported to Gen. Saussier the incident of the morning, particularly the statements made by Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

"During the day Capt. d'Attel also told M. Wunenberger, Archivist of the Paris Headquarters, that Dreyfus had confessed."

M. Demange—How do you reconcile his protests of innocence with his alleged confession?

Col. Guerin—That is not my business.

M. Demange—You reported the confession to Gen. Saussier?

Col. Guerin—Certainly.

M. Demange—Was it suggested that steps be taken to verify the alleged confession?

Col. Guerin—I do not recollect.

M. Demange—So there was no attempt to interrogate Dreyfus in regard to the alleged confession?

Col. Guerin—The case has passed out of the hands of the military authorities, the prisoner having been handed over to the civil authorities.

Dreyfus, when the usual question was put to him, said he had nothing to add to the reply he had made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

One of the Judges asked the witness whether M. Well, when attached to the army headquarters, had relations with Esterhazy, to which Col. Guerin replied that he believed M. Weil had known Esterhazy for a long time.

The Judge—Do you think Esterhazy knew the prisoner?

Col. Guerin—I do not know.

Dreyfus here remarked that he never knew Esterhazy.

DE MITRY TELLS HIS STORY.

Major de Mitry of the Hussars testified to Capt. Antholne telling him of the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

Army Controller Peyrolles also testified that he heard of the confession from Col. Guerin. The latter, he added, introduced the witness to Capt. Lebrun-Renault on their way to the Zola trial.

Continuing, Major de Mitry said: "I said to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, point blank, 'How is it the confession of Dreyfus was not reported to our President and Premier when you were summoned to the Elysée?'

"Capt. Lebrun-Renault replied, 'I did not report it, through a kind of apprehension, because when in the anteroom I heard some one say, "Who is this gendarme who is betraying professional secrets and feeding the press. He might smart for such indiscretions."'

"I replied: 'Renault, you have made a mistake. In your place I would have told the President.'"

When called upon to reply, Dreyfus declared he had never said his trial would be revised in three years.

"I do not understand these words," said the prisoner. "I should be very grateful to you, my Colonel, in the interest of truth, you would make public the letters which I wrote to the Chief of the Headquarters Staff. It would then be seen in what terms I asked that an investigation should be made."

Col. Jouaust—But why in three years?

Dreyfus—I have already told the court that I told Col. Du Paty de Clam the Government had the means of investigation, but that it required time to use them, I said, therefore, that before two or three years my innocence would be acknowledged. But I emphatically assert there was no sinister motive in my mind such as has been attached to these words. (Excitement.)

Dreyfus evidently referred to the General Staff's suggestion that when he used the expression "three years," he knew that Esterhazy would then appear as a man of straw and try to take Dreyfus's place.

FORZINETTI AIDS DREYFUS.

Major Forzinetti, who was Governor of the Cherche Midi Prison while Dreyfus was confined there, followed. He testified that while in prison, Dreyfus always seemed to have the bearing of an innocent man and always asserted his innocence.

[Here are a few extracts from the deposition of Commandant Forzinetti before the Court of Cassation: "He (Dreyfus) begged me to allow him writing materials, so that he might ask the Minister of War to be heard by him or by one of the general officers of the Ministry. He described to me the phases of his arrest, which were neither dignified nor soldierly. * * * He (Du Paty de Clam) subjected Dreyfus to two interrogatories, and each time dictated to him fragmentary phrases drawn from the bordereau, with a view to establish a comparison between the writings. * * * During all this time Capt. Dreyfus continued in a state of abnormal excitement. From the corridor one heard him groan, cry out, talk at the top of his voice, always protesting his innocence. He threw himself against the furniture, against the walls, and appeared unconscious of the hurts he inflicted on himself. He had not a moment's repose, and when he was prostrated by suffering and fatigue, he threw himself, without undressing, on his bed. * * * On Oct. 24 I went to the Minister, (Mercier,) who asked me what I thought about the prisoner's guilt. I replied without hesitation. They are gone off on a false scent. This officer is not guilty.' * * * After the verdict, Dreyfus was brought back into my room, where I was waiting for him. When he saw me he exclaimed with a sob, 'My only crime is that I was born a Jew. This is what a life of honest, hard work has brought me to. Oh, why did I ever enter the Military School?' Why did I not resign, as my family wished me to do?' * * * The next day his counsel, Maître Demange, when he entered the room, opened his arms, and, clasping him to himself, said, 'My child, your condemnation is the greatest infamy of the century.'"]

BELIEVED THE ACCUSED INNOCENT.

The witness added that he told Gen. de Boisdeffre that he believed Dreyfus was innocent.

Continuing, Major Forzinetti said he was intimate with Capt. Lebrun-Renault and Capt. D'Attel, but neither of them ever mentioned to the witness the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

Replying to M. Demange, the Major said Col. Du Paty de Clam asked him to surprise Dreyfus in his sleep in order to disturb him and catch him off his guard by throwing the light of a bright lamp in the prisoner's face.

The witness also recalled the despair of Dreyfus after his conviction and the regrets the prisoner expressed at not having resigned. Dreyfus the Major also said, talked of committing suicide.

When Dreyfus rose to reply he admitted that after his degradation he intended to commit suicide, but he added that if he succeeded in enduring the torture inflicted, it was owing to his wife, who made him understand his duty.

Major Forzinetti corroborated this. He said Dreyfus's statement was quite correct.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault, recalled by Col. Jouaust, said he did not tell Major Forzinetti of Dreyfus's confession because Gen. Risbourg, his commanding officer, had told him to hold his tongue.

Gen. Roget then advanced and denied that Major Forzinetti was on terms of intimacy with Capt. d'Attel.

Gen. de Boisdeffre also asserted that there were inaccuracies in Major Forzinetti's evidence. The General denied that the Major ever declared to him that he believed Dreyfus was innocent.

Replying to M. Demange, Major Forzinetti said he adhered to all the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation.

At 12:25 A. M. the court adjourned for the day.

LIGHT ON THE DREYFUS CASE?

Disclosures by the Alleged Translator of the Documents Purchased by Germany.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—The Jewish Sentiment, in its regular weekly edition to-morrow afternoon, will print a story bearing on the Dreyfus trial. For the first time, it is believed, the mode of carrying the documents from the French War Office to the German Government is given.

It shows that dolls were used as the means of conveyance, and that the papers went first to England and then to Germany.

The story which The Sentiment will print comes from a man who was employed several years ago by the German Government as a document translator and maker of relief maps, and who, after quitting Germany, served in the United States Army during the war with Spain. He shows his discharge papers, which denote that he was a staff officer.

The story, after some introductory remark, reads:

"I was translator of documents at the Great Staff headquarters at Konig Gratzer Strasse, No. 9, Berlin. I never heard the name of Dreyfus mentioned in connection with the French War Office merchandize shipped to the above address via Belgium and London.

"I translated the information regarding gun No. 120. The original document never left the French War Office, and the copy could only have been given out through the direct agency or connivance of a chief of department.

"Dreyfus was unknown at the German Secret Service Bureau in person or by name from 1890 to 1894. This I most solemnly affirm. The plans, specifications, and details of gun 120, of the Robin shell, and of the French war vessels, Jaureguiberry, Charles Martel, and Lazar Carnot, together with the plans for mobilization, were purchased through Germany's Embassy in Paris, and as much as $16,000 American money was sent by Post Office money order and telegraph in payment for the merchandise.

"These payments were made in two parts through Mr. Franz, a doll manufacturer of Sonneberg, Germany, and Alvin Floorschuetz, Yank Dreyfus of Sonneberg. The medium of women was employed in transacting the business.

"I met Count Esterhazy several times in person at dinings given by Baroness de Dolden, who was Esterhazy's sweetheart. He furnished much of the information. These documents were delivered at the German Embassy—always at a church, a public function, or a private dinner party. The French spies were always on the alert, and only through such means could their watchfulness be circumvented.

"Mr. Franz used to send dolls to Paris to be dressed. In the body of these dolls important documents were concealed, and they were then sent first to a village Post Office in England, forwarded from there to Sonneberg, and then to Berlin."

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Largest Amount in the Department's History Now on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—To-day's Treasury statement shows that the amount of net gold on hand was $247,880,601. This is the largest amount on hand at one time in the history of the department, the next largest amount having been $246,973,026, Dec. 31, 1898. This situation is accounted for by the fact that during the last two weeks or more the revenues of the Government, of which from 80 to 90 per cent. are paid in gold, have largely exceeded the expenditures.

At New York the customs receipts, with the exception of from 8 to 10 per cent., are all being paid in gold, and at other important points the excess of gold has been nearly or quite as large.

The receipts to-day exceeded the expenditures by $1,490,663, and for the month the excess amounts to nearly $4,500,000. Since the 1st of July, however, a deficit is shown of $4,036,658. The total receipts for the month are $49,978,173, of which $20,546,697 came from customs, $24,237,089 from internal revenue, and $5,194,436 from miscellaneous sources.

The expenditures amount to $45,518,000, of which $14,981,000 was charged to the War Department, $4,598,000 to the navy, $13,130,000 to pensions, and the remainder to civil and miscellaneous, interest and Indian account. For August last year the payments to the War Department amounted to $24,015,934.

Chicago Company Declares a Dividend

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Union Loop Directors to-day declared a dividend of $4 per share out of the earnings of the company, payable immediately to stockholders of record Aug. 25. In some quarters a dividend was expected, but even those who predicted its disbursement would be ordered at to-day's meeting looked for no more than a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has been called for Sept. 7.

The Pacific Surety Company of San Francisco has been admitted to Massachusetts and Martin L. Cate appointed agent.

A Chicago dispatch states that the trouble in Mississippi over the controversy between the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool and the Imperial Insurance Company of London has been aggravated by the advent of the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., which is charged with cutting rates.

At the September meeting of the Indiana Board of Fire Underwriters a proposition will be submitted for the increase of rates in the Indiana "gas belt," on account of the alleged bad condition of the piping and the absence of regulators in many parts of the district.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle states that in the library of Lloyd's, London, which is situated on the same floor as the underwriting room, is a policy of insurance, dated Aug. 16, 1808, insuring the life and freedom of the first Napoleon up to June 21, 1813. Had the term of the policy extended two years longer the underwriters would have lost the face of the policy.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has issued a notice that the members of the Exchange must require brokers to show their permanent licenses before commission business can be accepted. The order of the Brokerage Committee, revoking all temporary certificates, goes into effect to-day. One broker, holding a temporary certificate, said at the close of business yesterday that he had not been informed in regard to this action or notified that his regular license was ready for him. The names of all brokers, whether licensed temporarily or permanently, have been placed in the rate cabinets, and the manager's notice states that the fact that the name of a broker so appears is not to be accepted as evidence that he has received his permanent certificate. The original resolutions of the Brokerage Committee provided that only regularly licensed brokers should be entered in the cabinets. A prominent agency manager said that it was fair to asume that he would pay commissions to all persons named in the cabinets. Manager Hess refused to be seen yesterday, but it is understood that he proposes to make monthly corrections, so as to eliminate the present confusion before Jan. 1, 1900.

LABOR ADMITS SOCIALISTS.

Joseph Barondess Carries the Point that They Shall Enter the New Party.

The conference of the Independent Labor Party was held last evening in Clarendon Hall. The work of admitting reform and political bodies to membership was begun. Among these were the West Side Social Democratic Party, Branch No. 20 of the Social Democracy, and the Social Democratic Associations of the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, and Twenty-fourth Assembly Districts; the Americus Latin Club, and the Progress Club of Harlem.

Delegate Joseph Barondess astonished some delegates by offering resolutions stating that it was the sense of the Independent Labor Party that all radical and progressive forces of reform in the Greater New York should unite at the ballot box in order to rescue the masses of the people from the thralldom of plutocracy and political hierarchy. Therefore the Independent Labor Party extended an invitation to both factions of the Socialist Labor Party in its present mission to bring about a just and pure government.

"They will only treat us with scorn," cried Delegate Sindra of the "pants" makers, as soon as he could get the floor." They conduct their politics according to their own science, and would have nothing to do with us. They have their own political machinery, and do you suppose they will surrender that and join us? They have called us labor fakirs and will continue to do so."

Delegate Prince also strongly opposed the resolutions.

"There is no fear of their accepting the invitation," remarked a delegate.

"Let us not take the chance," continued Delegate Prince. "The Socialists can give both the Republicans and Democrats points in political trickery. They seem to have money, and God knows where they get it from. If you admit them they will flood you with a hundred clubs, and where will you be then?"

"I hope the invitation will be extended," said General Master Workman Parsons. "The Socialists are hustlers and always make themselves heard wherever they are. Let us invite both factions."

The resolutions were finally passed, and Delegates Parsons, Barondess, and McVey were appointed a committee to tender the invitation to the Socialists to join the Independent Labor Party.

There was a long dispute over the application of Electrical Union No. 12 to admission. Delegate Flanagan, Secretary of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, contended that trades union differences should not be regarded in a political movement. No. 12 was finally excluded.

The Independent Labor Party will have a ratification meeting this evening at Cooper Institute, and among the speak

TO EXPOSE RAMAPO PLOT

Controller Coler Determined to Find the Real Backers.

THE CITY AND RAPID TRANSIT

Mr. Coler Further Explains His Belief that Municipal Construction Is Entirely Possible.

There was a great diversity of opinion among city officials yesterday in regard to the Ramapo water job. Controller Coler declared that it was effectually disposed of, if not dead, though he admitted that the surest way to put an end to the plan was to cancel the company's charter. President Holahan, on the other hand, contended that, in his opinion, the Ramapo plan was the only feasible one for the purpose of providing an additional water supply, and he declared with emphasis that Commissioner Shea's resolution had not ended the matter by any means, and that after the pending proceedings in the courts were ended he would resume his effort to provide more water. He did not know what plan he would adopt, but he would certainly adopt one.

In talking of the matter, Controller Coler said that, though the Ramapo job had practically been killed, the fight should not be dropped until the charter of the company had been annulled.

"Any company that has a charter which is as broad and sweeping as this one has ought to be wiped out of existence," Mr. Coler said. "It is a menace to the State, and no one can tell how far it may exert its influence.

"The people of New York owe it to themselves to seek out the men who are behind this monstrous proposition. In the two weeks' investigation which I have conducted, I have been unable to discover the name of a single stockholder in the concern beyond its officers, who for some reason, certainly not a good and honorable one, persist in keeping their aiders and abettors in the background. A company which has under consideration a contract as enormous as this one would, if called upon to do so, willingly make public the names of the men who are interested in it, unless there was a reason to prevent publicity. Such a reason would lead to the gravest suspicions of the honesty of the movers of the scheme. I hope that the backers of this scheme will come to light, and if it is possible I will drag them before the public to show what manner of men would take the city by the throat in this indecent way."

When asked to amplify on his statement of the city's ability to borrow money, so far as regards rapid transit, the Controller said:

"The city has now a debt-incurring capacity of $22,000,000 over and above all contract liabilities. The Sinking Fund for 1900, as I said yesterday, will have $13,000,000, and the new Constitutional amendment, providing for the elimination of the county debt from the city debt will add $30,000,000 more. This is a total of $65,000,000. Now I contend that it will be impossible for us to expend more than $15,000,000 a year on the construction of an underground tunnel. Hence I favor the adoption of a plan which will permit us to let the contract in sections, and in this way we can avert the necessity of saddling upon the city the entire burden of the cost of the tunnel, and at the same time we can continue the prosecution of other public improvements which seem essential.

"When the Rapid Transit Commission next meets I will present a statement showing that my plan of constructing the tunnel by sections is perfectly feasible from a financial point of view. It is only a matter of contract drawing, I am told, and eminent lawyers say that no difficulties covering the matter can easily be drawn. By adopting the sectional plan it would not be necessary to expend more than $10,000,000 a year, and this amount could be taken from the borrowing capacity of the city without crippling it in the least. I am convinced of the necessity of rapid transit, and it is my belief that the road can be built without delay, unless an effort is made to prevent it by starting immense and less necessary improvements which might bring the city near to the debt limit.

"My view of the rapid transit tunnel scheme is that it will pay for itself. In fact, it can be turned into a great revenue-creating agency for the city by the rentals derived from gas, electric, and compressed air companies, all of which would be glad to pay handsomely for the privilege of laying their conduits in the tunnel. The value of these privileges would increase yearly, and eventually the revenues derived from them would pay for the construction of the tunnel. This is the golden opportunity for an Administration which was elected on a platform pledging it to municipal ownership to give the people what they want and not to sell up a public utility to a private corporation."

Mr. Coler, who has worked extremely hard in the last two weeks, left the city for Millbrook, L. I., last evening. He will not return until Tuesday.

President Holahan, speaking of the Ramapo contract, for which he conducted such a vigorous though unsuccessful campaign, said:

"If the Controller's figures are right, which I don't admit, we are really able to build our own water system. In view of the fact that I don't believe they are, I will continue to champion the Ramapo contract, but when the Controller convinces me I'll give in and try some other plan. What plan? I don't know yet.

"I am going on with my own investigation. It will include the city's financial status and the water supply matter, and the next time the question is raised I'll be prepared to answer every point. I am in favor of municipal ownership—just as much as Mr. Coler—but I had rather have plenty of water, even if it came from a private concern, than to be without and have municipal ownership."

It developed yesterday that if there had been a larger attendance at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, there would have been more votes for Commissioner Shea's resolution. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said that if his presence had been necessary he would have been there and would have voted for the resolution.

"I do not believe the situation is as grave as it has been pictured," Mr. Guggenheimer said.

"I am convinced that the city is not in immediate danger, and I feel that nothing should be done to increase the water supply until a thorough investigation has been made, and that under no circumstances should the duty of furnishing this supply be left to a private corporation."

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, who was absent when the vote on the resolution was taken, said that he had been called away by his chief clerk to attend to imperative business. "I had no knowledge of Mr. Shea's intention," Col. Kearny said, "and I certainly would have voted for his resolution had I been in the room. I had hoped to return to the meeting before adjournment. My record on this subject is clear."

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Resolutions of Good Government Club of the Nineteenth District.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District met at the Sherman Square Hotel last night. Arthur H. Ely presided, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District believes that the City of New York should own its own water works, and should not obtain its water supply from a private corporation.

And be it further Resolved, That this club approves the course of the Controller of the City of New York in opposing the effort to make a contract with the Ramapo Water Company to supply the City of New York with water.

And be it further Resolved, That the club recommends the action of the Board of Public Improvements at the meeting of Aug. 30 in passing the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is not in the public interest nor for the public weal, neither is it necessary, that the city should contract with a private corporation for its supply of water."

STOLE SILVER BULLION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Butte, Mon., says that through the arrest of M. Mayer, an Assayer of Butte; John F. Boyd, brother of Mayor Boyd of Phillipsburg, and James McDonald, an employe of the Granite Bimetallic Mine, the disclosures of wholesale thefts of silver bullion from the Bimetallic Company have just been made. At least $50,000 worth of bullion has been taken.

The company is owned by St. Louis capitalists. Boyd was night watchman at the mill, and his operations, so it is alleged, have been going on for about fourteen months. Boyd made a trip to Butte last Saturday, and it was this trip that caused his arrest, the detectives finding $30,000 in bullion with Assayer Mayer, which they identified as coming from the Granite Bimetallic Mill. The officers are looking for other parties who are said to be implicated.

MR. ROOT SEES GUN TESTS.

The Secretary of War at Sandy Hook with the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Secretary of War Root spent yesterday at Sandy Hook as a spectator at a proving ground meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. All of the members of the board were present, including Gen Miles, its President; Gen. Royal T. Frank, Congressman J. H. Outhwaite, Capt. J. E. Kuhn of the Engineer Corps, Capt. C. B. Wheeler, and the recorder of the Board, Capt. S. M. Lewis of the Ordnance Department. Major Butler, President of the Ordnance Board, and Capt. Zalinski, retired, were also present. The party went down to the Hook on the Quartermaster's boat Gen. Meigs, which displayed the flag of the Secretary of War, and at the Hook a salute of seventeen guns was fired in honor of the Secretary.

The tests were mainly in the nature of an exhibition for the information of the members of the board and to illustrate the scope of experiments which have been carried on of late at the proving ground and their results both as to explosives, shells, and guns. They included tests of thorite, the Isham system of throwing shells, firing of 6-inch, 8-inch, and 10-inch guns mounted in the service disappearing gun carriages, tests of armor-piercing projectiles and of rapid-fire guns. The combination parapet and field gun was not tried, as had been expected.

Beyond saying that the day's work had been eminently satisfactory, the members of the board refused to talk. Capt. Lewis said:

"It is the board's purpose hereafter to observe secrecy regarding the experiments carried on under its direction. If we give information to the papers we give it to the world and the results are reported by the foreign attachés to their Governments. We derive no such similar advantage from the experiments carried on by foreign Governments. This has become a serious matter, and, while there is no wish to keep secrets that our own people may not know, it is obvious that we should keep for ourselves the benefit of our own labors."

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will hold a regular meeting this morning at the Army Building.

FOR RELIEF OF PUERTO RICANS.

Meeting of Central Committee Appointed by Secretary of War.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee recently appointed by the Secretary of War met yesterday afternoon in the Directors' room of the Bank of North America, 25 Nassau Street. The members present were Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Guy V. Henry, Warner Van Norden, Bishop James H. Blenk of Puerto Rico, William R. Corwine, Acting Mayor Randolph Guggenheimer, and William T. Malster, Mayor of the City of Baltimore. The Mayor of Philadelphia had written declining appointment on the committee, and the Mayor of Boston had not been heard from.

The committee organized by electing Cornelius N. Bliss Chairman, Warner Van Norden Treasurer, and William R. Corwine Secretary.

It was voted to allow the balance of the fund now in the hands of the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association to be kept by that committee for the benefit of Mrs. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, President of the Woman's Aid Society of Puerto Rico, which is co-operating with the Colonial Aid Society of the United States, of which Mrs. Guy V. Henry is President.

It was decided to make a statement to the people of the United States setting forth the fact that this committee was organized at the request of the Secretary of War, not for the purpose of taking the place of or interfering with the work of any of the other committees organized by the Mayors of the cities to whom the Secretary of War had appealed originally, or with any other special committees that had been organized, but simply for the purpose of placing itself in close communication with Gen. Davis, for the purpose of advising the various committees in the different cities as to what was most needed and of purchasing supplies with the funds in their control. Bishop Blenk of Puerto Rico, Gen. Guy V. Henry, and Secretary William R. Corwine were appointed a committee of three to prepare this appeal.

The National Bank of North America reports as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $29,325.60; C. & H. Camp, Milwaukee, Wis., $25; Kate J. Brainard, Webster Groves, Mo., $1; W. G. Low, Brooklyn, $100; citizens of Rochester, through Spanish Club, Rochester, $288.04; A. H. Green & Son, Rock Hill, S. C., $2; Mr. and Mrs. G. D., New York, $25; through Mayor of the City of New York, $49.16; through Lumber Trade Association, New York City, Willson, Adams & Co., $50; John C. Orr & Co., $100; Church E. Gates & Co., $100; Hardy, Voorhees & Co., $25; Charles S. Hirsch & Co., $25; A. B. Cramer, $25; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company, $25; Wright Lumber Company, $15; Vanderbilt & Hopkins, $10; Ferguson & Clark, $10; Young & Gerard, $10; Dunbar Bow and Lumber Company, $10; E. Bailey & Sons, $10; Woodstock & Co., $10; John R. Carpenter, $5; total, $30,295.89.

Subscriptions received by the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association previously acknowledged were $20,797.26; received yesterday, Willis Gason, Boston, Mass., $5; Bittel, Tepel & Co., $25; Greene, Tweed & Co., $25; Baptist Young People's Union of Bath, N. Y., through the Rev. L. C. Davis, $1.40; the Blauvelt-Wiley Paper Manufacturing Company, $10; Sarah U. Edwards, La Mosa, San Diego County, Cal., $3; total, $20,896 86.

The Maritime Exchange fund yesterday aggregated $8,334.10. The last two contributions were those of C. & R. Pollion, $25, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, $22.10, which sum represents the refund of the charges of the Western Union Company for cabling $5,000 and other telegraphic communications regarding this fund to Gen. Davis, in Puerto Rico.

SHOT WIFE AS SHE SLEPT.

Then Kuckle Fired Two Bullets Into His Mouth.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 31.—An attempted murder and suicide occurred at 6:30 this morning at 24 Clinton Avenue, the home of John Kuckle, alias John Smith.

Kuckle was married last July in New York, giving his name as Smith. His wife lately discovered that her husband had given her a false name, and charged him with it. In the quarrel which followed he tore up the marriage certificate. She told him she would investigate his record, and yesterday went to New York. Kuckle rose early this morning and dressed. He closed the window shutters and kissed his wife, who had not yet arisen. He then took a small revolver and shot his wife just behind the left ear. Mrs. Kuckle sprang out of bed and made a desperate attempt to obtain possession of the revolver.

As she was being worsted, she escaped from her husband and fled out upon the piazza roof in her night clothing. Her screams brought a neighbor, Mr. Benton, to her aid. He broke open the door and went in search of Kuckle, who had been heard to fire two more shots. He had gone into another room, and there had shot himself in the mouth twice. His condition is very precarious, but Mrs. Kuckle is not considered dangerously hurt.

Mrs. Kuckle's first husband was John Childs, a florist, of the firm of Childs & Stanley, for whom Kuckle worked. He died in September, 1898, leaving his widow with a son fourteen years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuckle have been taken to the Muhlenberg Hospital.

LABOR MEN AND THE TROLLEY.

Reported Movement Directed Against Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

It was reported yesterday that a boycott has been declared against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system by the allied labor unions of Greater New York, and that it will never be lifted until the railroad company recognizes the Knights of Labor. The boycott, it was said, has been carried on quietly, and is generally confined to the unions themselves. It was started by District Assembly 75 of the Knights of Labor, and the movement is said to be gradually but steadily spreading.

District Master Workman Pines of 75 explained yesterday that while no workmen were asked to boycott the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, their attention was called to the competing trolley lines that ran to the same termini. All workingmen's picnic parties and individuals that went to the beaches and parks in Brooklyn were asked to patronize the Smith Street, De Kalb Avenue, and Franklin Avenue lines.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Two More of the City Theatres Opened for the New Season.

PLAYS FOR THE MULTITUDE

Andrew Mack in Irish Romantic Drama at the Academy—"A Young Wife" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Stage Gossip.

Andrew Mack is a theatrical idol of the hour, an Irish comedian with a winning way, an agreeable brogue, and a singing voice of a falsetto quality, but sweet in many of its tones and capable of some expression. Last season Mr. Mack triumphed at the Academy as a ragged but romantic and virtuous Earl; last night, in the same spacious theatre, which was crowded in every part by his friends and admirers, he was the last scion of a noble Irish family, a fellow who would have his little joke though the villain might be waiting in the very wings to be thwarted, but who was, withal, a man of sentiment, and an ardent lover. Clifford Carew he called himself, but he knew he was a Rohan all the time, and felt confident that the papers establishing his title to Castle Rohan would be handed over to him just before the last curtain. Wherefore he took his time, and permitted himself all sorts of license within probability and reason, while he jested with the good priest, bandied words with the wicked Squire, and sang nursery rhymes to the little girl who accompanied the aged seeress in her wanderings.

If this brief statement of the meaning of the proceedings on the big Academy stage last night is not quite clear, no matter. The current of mingled romance, humor, mysticism, and melody flowed through three long acts, developing in the last of them a rich variety of incident, but was never quite clear.

In fact, the author of this latest Irish romantic drama has employed an elliptical method of telling his story, believing, evidently, that as all the possible ingredients of Irish romantic drama have been used over and over again, it is needless to be too explicit in employing them anew at this late day. The missing heir, the wicked Squire, his crafty and deadly henchman who wants to marry the young lady himself, the brace of low but comic scoundrels, the heroine who is bound to the wrong man by ties that cannot be severed until well along in the last act—why, the children of this era imbibed a knowledge of these in the nursery. So that Mr. Ramsay Morris was right to spare us explanatory details in "The Last of the Rohans," and to so construct his piece that there should be as much as possible of Mr. Mack and his brogue and his songs and his comely person in the performance, and as little as possible of everybody and everything else.

The pictorial side of "The Last of the Rohans" is particularly impressive. The park of an old castle in midsummer and again in late October; a ruined chapel by moonlight on Hallowe'en, a mountain road, and a grand interior in the dressiest style, are the principal scenic pictures. A supposed dream is cleverly represented in action; and the costuming and light effects are all that could be desired.

Mr. Mack makes his first entrance on horseback, and his intelligent steed marks time with his hoofs while his rider sings about "Pat and His Pipes. The songs are all melodious, and doubtless the grandmother's lullaby and "The Song of the Rose" will get into the street organs.

There is not much for the subordinate actors to do. The veteran Ben Ringgold denotes the rage of the old Squire with ample skill, and Miss Lovett fills the heroine's rôle capably, while Georgia Olp is pleasing as the child. Last night's audience seemed to find nothing amiss with the play. The star had the rousing reception he has lately been accustomed to.

Clifford Rohan	Andrew Mack
Squire Kerrigan	B. T. Ringgold
Neil McNeil	Edwin Brandt
Father Bernard	George W. Deo
Neddy Larey	Ernest E. Warde
Father Abbott	E. H. Aiken
McCarthy	James Vincent
Bristle	W. J. Mason
Kelly	Thomas E. Jackson
Mary Lee	Josephine Lovett
Cauth	Mrs. Samuel Charles
Sheila	Georgia Olp
Rosie Bantry	Jennie Satterlee

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.

Opened for the Season with a New Play.

"A Young Wife," a melodrama in three acts and a final spasm, had its initial presentation at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. That it was not a hit, even for the gallery lovers of that sort of play, was the fault rather of the maker of the play, J. K. Tillotson, than of the company, for the actors worked hard, and did as well as they could with the rather scanty materials given them to try and entertain with.

The audience was kindly disposed, in spite of the heat, and gave the principal actors cordial welcomes, and at intervals trifling bits of applause. But the truth is that the scenery, a pretty set in the first act and a clever representation of a thieves' den in the second, came in for the greater part of that applause. They deserved it, for both were good efforts of scene painters and decorators.

The theatre itself, redecorated in gold, copper, and bronze, is brighter and better in every way than the old house has been in late years. The stuffy chairs have given way to easy ones of mahogany, with plush seats and backs of electric blue, and a new system of electric lights has been installed. The effect of this decorative scheme, with hangings of old rose, and a new curtain of the same color, is very pleasing.

The play tells the story of a discarded son, leader of a gang who robbed his father's safe, murdered his father with the knife of an adopted brother, whose fortune and wife the wicked protagonist coveted. The suspicion of crime was fastened on the wife of the good son, and the medium to clear up the murder mystery, right the wronged girl, and bring the crime home to the discarded son, was a Vermont gawk, who had, of course, been school-fellow and playmate of the young wife who was under suspicion.

It is all worked out in the usual style of melodrama, the heroine having the stage practically to herself in the last act, when she helps to untangle the snarl, clear herself, and find the criminal. That act was hysteria from start to finish, and though Miss Selma Herman worked hard she could not save it from being almost funny instead of tragic.

Malcolm Williams, as the good son, was quietly effective, particularly in the third act, where the wife allows herself to be accused of the murder, in order to save her husband, whom she believes guilty of the murder of his father. J. H. Gilmour was the usual stage villain. Claude Gillingwater made one of the few hits, as the country gawk who was appropriately bunkoed and then thwarted the schemes of the bunkoing party, led by the bad son by the use of "knock-out" drops. Miss Sydney Cowell was seen to advantage as the old hag of the thieves' den, a bit of characterization that was deserving of a place in a far stronger play.

Hubert Douglass	J. H. Gilmour
Clarence Douglass	Malcolm Williams
Judson Douglass	John L. Wooderson
Mr. Marks	P. A. Anderson
Louis	Frank Losee
Horace Greengage Dobbins	Claude Gillingwater
St. John	Frank Sheridan
Jason	John Bannester
James	Richard Quilter
Rouster	James J. De Barre
Ethel Douglass	Selma Herman
Grace Douglass	Charlotte Crane
Mrs. Marks	Sydney Cowell
Stella	Margaret Dale Owen
Newsboy	Alma Earle

PLAYERS BACK FROM AUSTRALIA

Members of "Belle of New York" Company Tell of Their Trip.

The first contingent of "The Belle of New York" Australian company, which left here last February for a tour of the principal cities of Australia, arrived in this city yesterday. Its members were D. L. Don, Miss Beatrice Lenox, G. Coventry, and Mrs. Oscar Girard. The other members of the company will reach this city Sunday.

Mr. Coventry, upon whom the success of the play in the antipodes depended, and who left this city three weeks before the other members of the company, in order to engage a chorus and ballet, said that the visit to Australia was a success both artistically and financially. The play, notwithstanding the fact that it was not favorably received at first, increased in favor as the tour progressed, and before its termination had become almost as popular as the production in England now. Mr. Coventry speaks in the highest terms of the ability of the chorus and the dancers, who were perfect in every detail.

It took the audiences in Melbourne some little time to become accustomed to American humor, but when they did they thoroughly enjoyed it. In Sydney, Adelaide, and other places they appeared to be more familiar with the comedy parts. Oscar Girard, who played the part of Ichabod Bronson, Dan Daly's original rôle, made a hit. His death in Adelaide was a sad blow to the company and his absence from the cast a heavy loss. He was buried in Adelaide, and the company, before leaving the country, erected a handsome stone over his grave. During the company's stay there they met Harry Connor, one of Charles Hoyt's former stars, who was presenting "A Stranger in New York," which up to that time had not enjoyed a very profitable season. He was compelled to eliminate considerable of the original lines and insert some element of Australian comedy into the parts.

JOSEPHINE HALL TO MARRY.

Alfred E. Aarons Reported to be Engaged to the Actress.

There have been reports for some months that Alfred E. Aarons, lately manager of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and Miss Josephine Hall, who at present is playing the title rôle in "The Girl from Maxim's," at the Criterion Theatre, are to be married soon. A friend of both, who is a prominent theatrical manager, confirmed the reports yesterday, by stating that he knows it to be true that Mr. Aarons and Miss Hall had become engaged a short time ago and that their marriage would take place in this city within the next two months. Efforts were made yesterday to secure a confirmation from both Mr. Aarons and Miss Hall, and while neither one would confirm or deny the report they gave the impression that it was true.

Miss Hall has been prominently identified with the theatrical profession for the last ten years. Her first experience on the stage was when she applied for a position fourteen years ago to the manager of the Providence Opera House and was immediately accepted. She was cast for the part of Peach Blossom in the production of "Under the Gaslight." After a short time with this Summer stock company, she came to New York and joined E. E. Rice's company, which was playing "Pop." Subsequently she played Eulalie in "Evangeline." The rôle of the pert maid in "The Gay Parisians" was then played by Miss Hall, who then secured a position with Charles Frohman to play the part of Jennie Buckthorn in Bronson Howard's play, "Shenandoah," on the road. Other plays in which she appeared were "Jack," with Eben Plympton; "The Comforts of Home," "Aristocracy," and "The Girl from Paris," in which she became prominent through her rendition of the song known as "Sister Mary Jane's Top Note." After this she played the leading rôle in "Oh, Suzanna!" at the Madison Square Theatre. Since the close of this engagement Miss Hall has only appeared in vaudeville at Koster & Bial's under Mr. Aaron's management until she made her appearance last Monday night in "The Girl from Maxim's."

Mr. Aarons is regarded as a shrewd theatrical business man, and he has many friends. His first venture in the theatrical line was in Philadelphia, where he conducted a dramatic agency on Walnut Street. This venture was not as successful as he had expected and he came to New York. Here he looked after the interests of Manager William J. Gilmore of the Central Theatre in Philadelphia, besides booking attractions for the leading vaudeville houses of this city and Philadelphia. He subsequently conducted Herrmann's Theatre and the Bon Ton Vaudeville Theatre of Jersey City for a season, and, after abandoning these he became identified with Oscar Hammerstein, a business manager of the Olympia. Two years ago he transferred his allegiance to Koster & Bial's, of which music hall he was general manager for two years. His contract with the house terminated on July 1 last. He is now president of the Alfred E. Aarons Amusement Company, which is said to be seeking a site for a music hall in this city.

Mr. Aarons came into unpleasant notoriety some months ago through the actions of his wife, from whom he secured an absolute divorce, the decree having been signed in June last.

KOSTER & BIAL'S NEW MORTGAGE

One for $200,000 in Addition to That for $125,000 Recorded.

Koster, Bial & Co. recorded a mortgage yesterday for $200,000, covering their theatre property in West Thirty-fourth Street. The mortgage is made in favor of George White, as trustee, and secures a bond for the amount mentioned.

A mortgage for $125,000 on the property was recorded about two weeks ago incidental to a readjustment of interests and the leasing of the theatre to Robert Biel.

BRONSON HOWARD EXPECTED.

Playwright to Supervise Rehearsals of "Peter Stuyvesant."

Bronson Howard, the playwright, will arrive in this city on Sunday to take charge of William H. Crane's production of "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam." Mr. Howard has had the entire supervision of all the preliminary work on the production, the scenic models and costume designs having been submitted to him before their acceptance. It has always been the custom for Mr. Howard to direct the rehearsals of all his plays heretofore, and Mr. Crane, appreciating the value of his services, insisted that he should direct the work on his latest effort.

It is Mr. Crane's intention to rehearse his company daily for three weeks, and then give the play a public hearing in Providence. The work will have its metropolitan production at Wallack's, the house in which Mr. Howard's previous play, "Aristocracy," was presented in this city.

The Cast of "The Gadfly."

Preparations for the production of Mrs. Voynich's dramatization of her own novel, "The Gadfly," are well advanced, and the full cast is now announced. Stuart Robson will appear in Act I. as Arthur Burton, the young enthusiast, and thereafter as Rivarez, the Gadfly. The dual rôle is of the eccentric order, but is surely not comic, and Mr. Robson's appearance in a serious character will be a notable incident of the dramatic season.

Ernest Hastings will be Montanelli, the Bishop, Arthur's father, and Marie Burroughs Gemma Warren. There will be thirty-two speaking parts besides these, but none of much prominence. Homer Granville will appear as James Burton, Walter Hodges as Martini, and Gertrude Perry as Zita. Hudson Liston, W. B. Dowling, and Florence Hanson will have small rôles.

The play will be tried in Providence Sept. 11, and presented here, at Wallack's, Sept. 18.

Fireworks Carnival at Manhattan.

If the weather is propitious to-morrow afternoon and evening at Manhattan Beach visitors to "The Carnival of Fire," the twenty-first annual event of the kind, will have an opportunity of seeing the most brilliant pyrotechnic exhibition ever made in this locality. The festivities will begin early in the afternoon, and continue until nightfall, when an illumination of the grounds and flower beds will be made. This will serve as the preface to the fire carnival proper in the fireworks inclosure, which will begin at 8 o'clock.

Annie Russell's New Play.

In "Miss Hobbs," the new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, which will be used to begin Annie Russell's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre next Thursday evening, Miss Russell will appear as a man-hating young woman, who is instrumental in separating, temporarily, a young married couple and a pair of betrothed lovers, but is overtaken in time by Cupid and succumbs to his wiles. The piece is in three acts, and is said to be written in Jerome's brightest manner. One scene passes in the cabin of a yacht, supposed to be drifting in a fog, the only occupants being the aforesaid man-hater and the man destined to subdue her. Charles Richman and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert will both be prominent in the cast of "Miss Hobbs," and so will Orrin Johnson, who will be the leading man in Maude Adams's company this season.

Fall Season of the Terrace Garden.

With the ending of this week the detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment Band now playing at Terrace Garden will give its farewell concert for the Summer. The Royal Hungarian Orchestra, under the direction of Daniel Hegy, will replace it for the Fall and Winter season. Manager Heumann never had a more lucrative Summer in the history of Terrace Garden.

Rogers Brothers' New Play a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31.—A large audience greeted the Rogers Brothers in the new vaudeville farce by John J. McNally, which was presented for the first time in the Hyperion Theatre to-night. The new piece is entitled "The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street," and was received with every demonstration of success. Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger, both of whom were present, expressed themselves as much pleased with the reception of the new play, which will be seen at Hammerstein's Victoria, commencing Sept. 18.

Daly's Theatre to Open Sept. 13.

The opening of Daly's Theatre, under the management of Daniel Frohman, is announced for Wednesday, Sept. 13. Virginia Harned then will make her first appearance with E. H. Sothern in "The King's Musketeer."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE METROPOLITAN'S REPORT.

Figures of Years 1898 and 1899 Show Great Increase in Traffic and Income.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, supplementing its annual report proper, has just issued a comparative financial exhibit showing the relative costs and profits in detail of the operation of the cable lines, the electric lines, and horse railway lines for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1898, and June 30, 1899, respectively.

The company, on June 30, 1899, had 253 miles of track in operation by the cable system, the construction dating from 1893 and 1895; 82.1 miles of track operated with the underground electric system, nearly all of which was opened from Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 1, 1898, and 113.4 miles of horse railway track. In the last year the company ran its cars over the same trackage nearly 42,000,000 miles, as against but 35,000,000 miles in the previous year, the new cars, moreover, being nearly double the capacity of the old. The passenger receipts increased nearly 25 per cent. as a consequence, while the receipts per car mile were actually increased from 29.7 cents to 30.7 cents, or about 3 per cent. The traffic of the cable lines fell off about 10 per cent. and of the horse lines about 30 per cent., while the electric lines carried three times as many passengers in 1899 as in 1898, and their receipts per car mile increased from 26.99 cents to 31.23 cents.

Taken as a whole, the tables show that the Metropolitan system operated last year at 15.18 cents per car mile, as against 15.83 cents in the previous year, and the earnings from operation have become 15.50 cents, as against 13.37 cents for 1898. The electric lines are shown to have made all of this increased net earning power, and have in addition overcome a combined diminution on the horse and cable lines of 1.15 cents per car mile.

The percentages of operating expenses to passenger receipts of the three motive powers compare as follows:

	1898. Per Ct.	1899. Per Ct.
Cable	47.8	50.8
Electric	37.9	38.3
Horse	65.3	69.1
Total	53.3	49.4

Coming to detailed operating expenses, there is much to study in the comparisons. The Winter of 1898-9 being an exceptionally severe one, had a serious influence, not only in the items of removing snow and ice and street cleaning, which increased from $27,725 in 1898 to $67,322 in 1899, but also in "repairing of cable," in cable motive power, "tube cleaning" for both cable and electric systems, repairs of cars and electrical and cable equipment, and in lost traffic.

As a result of these and other influences there has been a general increase in the cost of all three motive powers in the last year, as compared with the previous one.

In the power figures of the electric line appear a number of charges belonging to horse railroading, and it is explained that these in both years are owing to a short cross-town horse railway line so joining a number of the electric lines as to make it impossible to consider it other than as a part of the electric system. The cost of electric power proper, excluding these items, was 1.21 cents per car mile in 1898 and 1.57 cents per car mile in 1899. The company's new power station was not in operation at all during the year, so that the advantage of economy in power has not yet been obtained.

Below is a complete financial statement of the operation of the system for the two years mentioned:

	1898.	1899.
Receipts from all sources	$11,076,021	$13,525,524
All operating expenses	5,620,484	6,408,711
Earnings from operation	5,455,537	7,116,813
Per cent. operating expenses to total receipts	50.7	47.4
Fixed charges	3,069,966	4,477,757
Dividends paid	1,200,000	2,471,675
Surplus over dividends	345,570	167,381

MR. WHITNEY AND MANHATTAN.

The following bulletin was issued in Wall Street yesterday:

We are informed by excellent authority that William C. Whitney is now one of the largest stockholders of the Manhattan Company, and an arrangement has been virtually agreed upon by which Manhattan will be operated as part of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's system under a lease. Mr. Gould is expected to return the latter part of September, when a more definite and official announcement in regard to the matter is expected to be made.

No corroboration of any of these statements was had at the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company or elsewhere and a "ticker" addition to the story to the effect that Mr. Whitney would at the next meeting of Manhattan stockholders be elected a Director lacked confirmation.

Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. Whitney's associate in traction operations, who, like him, is a large holder of Metropolitan Street Railway stock, said of the reports:

"Mr. Whitney is to-day out of town. I do not believe that he has any interest in Manhattan."

"Is it a fair question," Mr. Ryan was asked, "to ask you if you have any interest in Manhattan?"

"Certainly. I am not interested in Manhattan to the extent of $1."

"Have you knowledge of a plan or a proposition for a traffic agreement of any sort between Metropolitan and Manhattan?"

"None whatever."

A NEW WESTERN ORE RAILROAD.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 31.—There is to be a new ore road in St. Louis County. The Carnegie interests, through men connected with the Oliver Mining Company, filed articles of incorporation to-day. It will be known as the Virginia and Ely Railroad Company. The corporation begins Jan. 1, 1900, and is to last for fifty years. The capital is $1,000,000. The incorporators are O. W. Baker of New York City, Henry W. Oliver, Henry M. Curry, James Cayley, Daniel M. Clemson, Charles D. Fraser, George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg, and Chester A. Congdon of Duluth. The Oliver Mining Company is said to have about 4,000,000 tons of traffic to handle annually, and it proposes to haul it itself. The new line will run from the Mesaba to the Vermillion range, thence to Lake Superior.

New Names for Dining Cars.

The names of a number of the dining cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are to be changed. Hitherto, for the most part, names of Roman Generals have been used, but when all the changes are made the thirteen diners will be known as follows, in honor of the hotels: Waldorf, Astoria, Savoy, Netherland, Manhattan, Imperial, Raleigh, Walton, Holland, Carrollton, Brunswick, Massasoit, and Brevoort.

Railroad Property Leased.

The Southern Railway has leased the property and franchises of the Atlantic and Danville Railway Company, taking effect at midnight last night.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

S. Baumann & Bro
FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES & BEDDING
MONEY REFUNDED ON ALL UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASES.

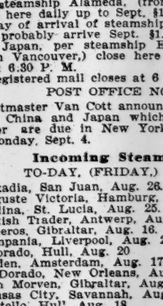
Our regular $12 BOX COUCH, upholstered in new patterns of denim, now . $8.50

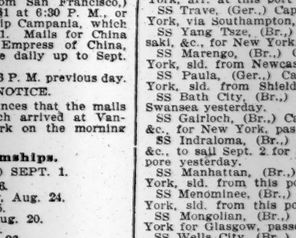
This handsome MORRIS CHAIR in quartered oak or mahogany finish, with velour cushions, worth $12.00, special at $7.50

Our $5.00 Ladies' REED ROCKERS, shellac finish, like cut, now, $2.75

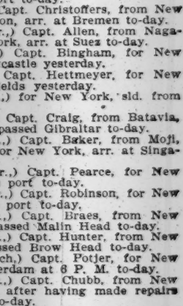
SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

INGRAINS, large assortment, 25c. | BRUSSELS, new designs, 35c. | AXMINSTERS, with borders, 59c. | MOQUETTES, with borders, 79c. | VELVETS, with borders, 80c.





WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDSTEAD, with brass rod and knobs on head and foot, formerly $6.50, now $3.95



CHIFFONIER in oak or mahogany finish, French bevel plate mirror, neatly carved, $10; reduced to . $6.75

This $15 SOLID OAK DRESSER, with large French bevel plate mirror, swell front, for . . . $9.50

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our Charge Account System.

229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE., BET. 15TH AND 16TH STS., WEST SIDE OF AVE.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:27	Sun sets...6:33	Moon rises...2:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:55	Gov. Isl'd...5:44	H. Gate...7:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:06	Gov. Isl'd...5:50	H. Gate...7:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 1.

For	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Leeward Islands, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M

The Wanamaker Store.

The Calendar Autumn

IT begins to-day. The Merchandise Autumn began here some weeks since. Each day adds to the current interest. If goods and their showing can arouse and satisfy human interest, this store should be the most popular spot in New York—and we have good reason to know that it is.

Among the Men's Furnishings To-day A bargain corner *all* the week, with especially attractive offerings at the end of the week. There are three such offerings to-day. It will pay you to read further. Then come and investigate:

MEN'S SHIRTS
Negligee season is on the wane. These are stiff-bosom shirts. It's hard enough to get a good stiff-bosom shirt for 50c. at any time—particularly rare are the chances at this time of year. Here's the opportunity. They are of madras and percale; various desirable patterns; cuffs attached or detached. Dollar shirts, mostly, though some are $1.50 values. 50 dozen at 50c. each.

MEN'S SCARFS
Fashionable neckwear—the best shapes, the latest colorings. We have 50 dozen to offer this morning at 95c. each. They are regular 50c. kinds, every scarf in the lot.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS
There's a large class of men who find it difficult to get really durable suspenders. This offering is of a practically indestructible kind—neat besides. Of cotton elastic webbing, nickel trimmings; ends of Japanese tanned calfskin that will not tear. Here exclusively at 50c. a pair. The best suspenders at the price we ever saw.
Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Fall Overcoats In the beginning Wanamaker's was a clothing store, and such it will never cease to be. The keen New York sense promptly found the Wanamaker clothing principle. And then the business grew. Don't stop reading here.

At $15, worth $22.50—Men's Fall overcoats of black unfinished worsted, silk lined and full faced. Low prices and large sales—that explains it.

At $20, worth $25—Men's Fall overcoats of Oxford Vicuna, silk lined and full faced. The same causes make the price.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shoes The Latest Word We guarantee the upper leathers for one year, and will give a new pair of shoes in any case of breakage from use within that time.

The above refers to the men's shoes of black and russet boarded calfskin just introduced at $3.50. Sold only in the Wanamaker Stores. Perfect in form and durable beyond any men's shoes ever offered at any price.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

A Sale of Bicycle Hosiery For men and women. It's a clearing-up sale, and limited as to duration. These reductions will explain:

25c a pair—Women's fast black cotton stockings; fine gauge; sizes 8 to 9½; with neat wide plaid band below knee in various colorings. Also men's gray mixed cotton half hose, with striped tops. The lots include only 50c. and 75c. qualities.

50c. a pair—For men and women. Fine fast black lisle thread stockings, with feet; various styles of black and white or black and colored cuffs. Were $1 a pair.

Some Very Low-priced Men's Underwear Two worthy grades. Two garments or suits for the value of one. Two reasons for their being so substantially reduced in price. First—Incomplete in sizes. Second—We won't carry the goods over for another season.

25c.—Fine, plain colored balbriggan shirts in ecru, flesh color, lavender, or light blue. Also open-mesh cotton in striped light blue or lavender. Not all sizes in each color, but a range of sizes from 34 to 44 altogether. Were 38c. and 50c.

75c. each—I. & R. Morley's English white open-mesh merino shirts and drawers; light-weight; suitable for present or Fall wear. Were $1.50.
Broadway.

Bicycles Extraordinary Pennsylvania Flyer, $13.50. A few hundred more came yesterday and are on sale—a consolation to the disappointed late comers for the last offering.

The title is just a *nom de guerre*, a nickname, to conceal the real name which stands for reputation and price. But the wheel character is not changed by its incognito.

Would you secure one? Be prompt.
Basement.

All Kinds of Sheet Music, 18c. and 25c. You know what the following sell for regularly. You know which you want. To tell the prices and print the list leaves nothing further to be said. These are 18c. each:—

NEGRO SONGS
Hello Ma Baby. I'm Livin' Easy.
I Wants a Man Who Ain't Afraid to Work.
I Live as High as Any Other Coon.
My Babe From Boston Town. Ragtime Hymn.
P. S. Mr. Johnson Sends Regards.
SENTIMENTAL SONGS
Won't You Take Me Back to Dixie? My Girl.
The Society Girl. Only You.
There's Where My Heart Is To-night.
My Little Georgia Rose. My Josephine.
The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee.
You Are So Dear to Me. My Queen Irene.
CAKEWALKS
Coon-Hollow Capers. Tennessee Jubilee.
Rubber Neck Jim. Smoky Mokes.
Whistling Rufus.
A Night in Coon Town (Medley).
MARCHES AND TWO-STEPS.
Oriental Guards. Purple Lady. Folie Bergere.
Opening the Season. King's Musketeers.

And these at 25c. each:
Songs from the new comic opera, "The Rounders."
Only a Hundred Girls. The Rounders' Song.
Object Matrimony. In Philadelphia.
De Stories Uncle Remus Tells.
Same Old Story, Nothing New. Life Is a Toyshop.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

Bed Blankets and Down Quilts Yesterday the great offering of them began. Large sales resulted, which will keep growing with the advancing September days. There is irresistible force in the facts.

Stock Immense
Qualities Superior
Unmatched Cheapness.

The most intelligent critics of woolens are the strongest endorsers of the above claims.

WHITE BLANKETS FOR SINGLE BEDS
$1.50 pair—56x74, 4 lbs. $2.75 pair—60x76, 4½ lbs.
$1.75 pair—60x80, 4 lbs. $3.25 pair—60x80, 4 lbs.
WHITE BLANKETS FOR DOUBLE BEDS
$1.85 pair—70x80, 5 lbs. $3.25 pair—72x84, 5½ lbs.
$2.25 pair—72x82, 5½ lbs. $3.75 pair—70x82, 5 lbs.
SCARLET BLANKETS
$3.50 pair—60x80, 4 lbs. $4.75 pair—74x84, 6 lbs.
$7.50 pair—78x84, 6 lbs.
GRAY BLANKETS
$1.75 pair—60x80, 4½ lbs. $3 pair—70x80, 5 lbs.
$3.50 pair—70x82, 5 lbs. $4 pair—74x84, 6 lbs.
FANCY BLANKETS—For wrappers, $5 each.
DOWN QUILTS—Figured sateen; 6 ft. sq., $3.75, $5.
BED SPREADS
75c. and $1 each—White crochetted spread, Marseilles pattern.
$1.85 each—Satin-finished Marseilles; extra sizes.
Third floor.

On the fourth floor, three sorts of enameled iron bedsteads, completely furnished, demonstrate good bed-fitting and our little prices:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Double bedstead and spring	$17.00	$10.50	$7.25
Hair mattress	15.00	12.00	10.00
Feather pillows	3.50	2.50	2.50
Feather bolster	3.50	2.60	2.50
Pair sheets	2.00	1.53	1.04
Pair pillow cases	46	30	24
Bolster case	48	40	28
Pair blankets	4.50	4.00	3.00
Spread	1.85	1.30	1.25
Comfortable	1.50	1.25	1.00
	$49.79	$36.53	$29.06

Austrian China Further advertising of the great China Sale seems like prodigal waste, and yet we desire to say just a word about some little prices—actually only a half, and the goods are new:

Breakfast Plates, 10c
Bread and Butter Plates, 5c.
Cups and Saucers, 10c.
Oatmeal Bowls, 10c.
Fruit Saucers, 5c.

And they are decorated china. The printer says "Halt!" Therefore, the Bric-a-brac and Umbrella Stands must wait another day.

Prizes in the Housefurnishing Sale To-day's particular bonanza: A Pudding Dish; an enameled pan to cook the pudding in, a nickel-plated dish to hold the pan for serving,—fancy handles and a nickel rim; regularly $1 here,—and that would scarcely buy the mere materials—now one to a customer,

At 50c. Each

Others worth drawing:
Nickel-plated Bread Trays, 50c.
Pearl Agate Tea and Coffee Pots, with nickel trimmings, all half prices, from 35c. to $1.60.
Extension Hat and Coat Racks, 5c.
Curtain Stretchers, that insure against sagging, 75c.
Trousers Stretchers, 42c.; were 85c.
Stove Mitts, with dauber, 5c. Sink Brushes, 1c. Brooms, only one to a customer, 10c.
And more Agate Kitchen Utensils at Half Prices.
Basement.

Two Specials in Linen First among the foremost. For the whole linen company here is a band of pure, strong, white, beautiful representatives. And all the prices are least for the values. Yet these are prominent:

65c. yd.—Irish table linen, 67 in. wide; in many varied patterns.
25c. each—Towels of German bleached Huckaback hemstitched ends; damask borders, with initials woven in; all white.
Fourth avenue.

Golf Capes A story introduced by cool weather. The Fall days will find the golf cape omnipresent. Ready for the responsibility, they come to us from Paris and Berlin. Handsome capes with plaids in new color mixtures, stitchings in new designs, hoods in new shapes; made of rich, plaid-back German "Montagnac," heavy Scotch rugs and popular, double-faced plaid Scotch cheviot. The prices:

For Imported Capes—$17, $18, $20, $21, $22.50, $24 and $25, $25, $30.
For Capes of Domestic Make—$5.50 to $18.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Scarfs, 50c. Broad English squares in striking colors; of silk, with large, heavily embroidered figures, and of printed satin. The uttermost "good form," the best and newest patterns. The price is unfair to them—50c. each.
Tenth street.

Belt Clasps Newly Priced They are gilt and enameled and oxidized and enameled. Various new designs, all attractive. Some that were yesterday $1.50 and $1.75, are now $1. Those that sold until to-day at $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3, are now $1.50.
Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

ROUTE OF DEWEY PARADE

May Be Changed to 110th Street and 5th Avenue.

GRAND FIREWORKS SCHEME

Coast from Rockaway to Seabright to Glow with Red Fire—Reduced Rates on Railroads—Musical Features.

In view of the fact that Gen. Daniel Butterfield is gaining strength so rapidly that he may be expected to resume his duties as Chairman of the Dewey Executive Committee any day. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has called a meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope for next Wednesday, at which time several new propositions relating to the celebration will be discussed. One of these will be the necessity for more money and another will be a revision of the route of the land parade.

As now laid out, the parade will form in the vicinity of Grant's Tomb and move down Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, and thence to the point of dismissal. Against this route there are many objections, the principal ones being that it is devious and that it leads over streets that are torn up, in consequence of street railway lines now building.

That the line of march decided upon does not give entire satisfaction has been evidenced by the number of complaints that have come to the headquarters of the committee. The members of the committee know that the line of march should not contain so many angles and that, as far as possible, it should be along streets that are paved with asphalt. Hence, at the coming meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope, a proposition will be advanced in favor of amending the route so that the troops shall gather on Riverside Drive and in contiguous streets, and move up One Hundred and Tenth Street to Fifth Avenue, and thence to Washington Square. In favor of this proposition it is pointed out that the parade will be along one of the broadest thoroughfares in America for all but a small portion of its length, and that the wide sidewalks on the north and east sides of Central Park will give thousands of persons who do not care to patronize grand stands an opportunity of watching the pageant. Another point in its favor is that most of the residents of Fifth Avenue will have returned to the city by Dewey Day and that their houses, more than any others in the city, may be expected to be handsomely decorated.

The Executive Committee is considering the request made by Admiral Dewey for a band to lead the Olympia's battalion of sailors and marines, but has reached no conclusion as to which band will be selected. An offer from the Letter Carriers' Band to furnish eighty pieces, including a drum corps, to march ahead of Dewey's men and lead the way, was received by the committee yesterday. Meanwhile Gen. Butterfield is negotiating with the Navy Department for the Marine Band, which, with its drum and bugle corps, has a membership of seventy-five men and is the official band of the navy. Until Secretary Long comes to a decision the offer of the Letter Carriers' Band will be held in abeyance.

At a meeting of the Committee on Music and Fireworks yesterday the plan for the illumination of the harbor and the coast line on the night the Olympia comes in was agreed upon. The committee will send a letter within a few days to all residents along the shore front, from Far Rockaway to Seabright, offering to supply them with red fire, free of cost, if they will agree to burn it at 8 o'clock in the evening. In this way the committee hopes that the entire coast between these points will be aglow, thus testifying to the Admiral the joy with which his return to America is hailed.

Augustus Thomas and F. W. Sanger were appointed as a committee to consult with all the singing societies in the city for the purpose of gathering a chorus of at least 1,500 voices. This chorus, divided as is desirable, will sing from the stand in the naval parade and from stands during the land parade, and a portion of it will take part in the ceremonies at the City Hall.

Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, is overrun with suggestions for features in the land parade. One woman yesterday who suggested that the Olympia's crew march at the head of the parade, and that it be surrounded with a rope composed of roses carried by daughters of American sailors. Mrs. Alexander Giddings of Cleveland wrote yesterday asking for a place in the parade for "the White Escorts, which she characterizes as composed of "124 young ladies all dressed in pure white and carrying bright silk flags, and thoroughly drilled in military manoeuvres."

Railroad officials are making preparations for bringing thousands of visitors to the city during the celebration, and yesterday a committee of the Central Passenger Agents' Association discussed the matter of rates and agreed to accept the decision of the trunk lines. This decision, which was reached some time ago, was to the effect that from points more than 125 miles distant 1 1-3 cents per mile will be charged for the round trip and 2 cents per mile one way. Short-line distances for round trip for military and bands in uniform, 2 cents per mile will be charged. No tickets will be sold on the last day of the celebration, and tickets sold before the celebration will be good for two days after it closes.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday received a letter from Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department approving his request for the loan of two one-pounder guns, with ammunition, for the police boats. The letter was delivered to Capt. Smith of the steamboat squad, who will obtain the articles from the navy yard.

Col. David E. Austen, Secretary of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has sent out to members of that club a letter requesting them to participate in the naval parade Sept. 29.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Nearly $40,000 Subscribed—No Declination from the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the Dewey Home Fund, and Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, to-day issued the following statement to the public regarding the fund:

"The Dewey Home Fund now exceeds $21,000 in the hands of the Treasurer from 27,695 contributors, with sums aggregating about $15,000 or $18,000 reported as subscribed, still held by local committees and subscribers. Delay has occurred in raising the fund by reason of published rumors that Admiral Dewey has declined to accept the proposed gift. The committee has never received any declination from him, and on the contrary has every reason to believe that he will accept as gracious and precious testimonial a home purchased for him in the name of so many of his admiring fellow-citizens.

"This committee was invited by original subscribers to act as custodians of the Dewey Home Fund. Its members put no personal motive into the movement. They will gladly receive and hold for the object announced all moneys that may be sent to the Treasurer. They do not doubt that the fund will, now that Admiral Dewey is on his way homeward, be raised to an amount worthy of him, of the Nation, and of the contributors.

"Checks may be payable to United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts. Treasurer of the fund, Washington, who will send a souvenir receipt to each subscriber."

The fund to-day was increased by a check for $1,000 from the Milwaukee Brewers' Association.

DEWEY LEAVES VILLEFRANCHE.

He Is Evidently Afraid of His Welcome in America.

VILLEFRANCHE, Aug. 31.—Admiral Dewey remained on board the Olympia this morning.

In brilliant sunshine and with a fresh breeze blowing, the preparations for sailing were begun at 3:15 P. M. When the launches were hauled up, interested crowds on shore watched the preparations and admired the activity of the crew.

At 3:30 the mail orderly left the quay with the latest mails, the anchors were hoisted, and at 4 sharp the cruiser sailed out of the harbor for Gibraltar.

The Admiral says he is in perfect health. He expects to stay at Gibraltar till Sept. 12. He expressed pleasure at his stay here. He evidently fears his countrymen's reception.

CAN BOTH CONQUER AND RULE.

London Paper Says United States Can Care for Filipinos.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"If the United States are determined to conquer the Philippines by sheer force of arms, they can and will do it. If, on the other hand, they resolve to rule this obstinate but interesting race by making them the masters of their own destinies, the task is quite as much within their range, and would involve a smaller expenditure of time and effort."

TROOPS DRIVE OUT FILIPINOS.

Band Which Ambushed Four American Soldiers Is Forced Out of Trenches Into the Hills.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—Dispatches just received from Cebu announce that the American troops under Col. Dayless, with two field pieces, sallied on Monday into the hills against the band of natives who recently ambushed four of our soldiers and who have been generally troublesome.

The American force found the natives entrenched and drove them from their trenches further into the hills. There were no casualties on the American side, though there were some heat prostrations. The natives' loss is not known.

The United States cruiser Charleston landed men, who guarded the city during the absence of the troops.

ATTACK ON IMUS ABANDONED.

Insurgents Feared the Fourth Was Too Well Prepared.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—The Fourth Infantry, having prepared to give the insurgents a warm reception, the latter have ceased their preparations for an attack on Imus.

CONSUL BEDLOE DENIES CHARGES.

Admits, However, He Registered the Filibustering Ship Abbey.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Too ill to continue his journey to Washington without a day's rest, Dr. Edward Bedloe, United States Consul at Canton, China, halted in Chicago and while here took occasion to deny the report that he is under suspension and to discuss the charges that have been filed against him with the State Department.

Charges were filed several months ago with the State Department against Dr. Bedloe. They allege that an American registry had been furnished by Consul Bedloe for the filibustering steamer Abbey a short time before it was captured by a vessel of Admiral Dewey's fleet near Luzon.

The report that Consul Bedloe had been placed under suspension appeared but a few days ago in Washington dispatches, in which it was said suspension had resulted from charges made in behalf of the Chinese Government and filed with the State Department, by Minister Wu, protesting against the alleged actions of Chung, Chinese interpreter for the United States Consulate at Canton, and alleging that Consul Bedloe had violated treaty stipulations.

"I am not under suspension," said Consul Bedloe, in speaking of these charges. "I am away from my post on sixty days' leave of absence for which I made application some four months ago and which is in no way dissimilar to other leaves of absence that have been granted me since I entered the Consular service.

"Whatever charges may have been preferred against me at the State Department I must decline to discuss at least till I know their source and contents. Thus far I have not been informed officially that any charges have been laid against me.

"An American registry was granted to the steamer Abbey, it is true, but that was done more than a year ago and at a time when the Filipinos were regarded as allies of the United States. The charge that I am in sympathy with the Filipinos is rank nonsense. The Abbey is a vessel so small as to be of no importance, and when the American registry was granted, the boat was under bond to the Chinese Government to make a trip to Singapore. The bond subsequently was forfeited."

Concerning the interpreter of whose action complaint is said to have been made, Dr. Bedloe said: "Chung is no longer connected with the Consulate at Canton."

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following appointments in the volunteer army are announced:

FROM THE ARMY.—To be Second Lieutenants—John H. Evans, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, Forty-third Infantry; Nathaniel M. Cartmell, Jr., Private, Troop K, First United States Cavalry, Forty-seventh Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—To be Second Lieutenant—Solomon B. West, Forty-third Infantry.

NORTH CAROLINA.—To be Captain—William R. Beavers, Captain Company K, First North Carolina Cavalry, Forty-third Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—Alfred V. Brown, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Company B, Second North Carolina Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; B. J. Wooten, Adjutant, Second North Carolina Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry; John W. Gulick, First Lieutenant, First North Carolina Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—Daniel R. Johnson, First Lieutenant, First North Carolina, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

VIRGINIA.—To be Captains—W. B. Preston, Lieutenant, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-third Infantry; W. S. Faulkner, Captain, Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—H. H. Sheen, Captain, Company A, Fourth Virginia, Forty-sixth Infantry; Robert Lee La Masurier, Captain, Company M, Third Virginia, Forty-third Infantry; Robert Kent Spiller, First Lieutenant, Second Virginia, Forty-second Infantry.

THE RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. Otis Cables the Sailing Dates to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Gen. Otis today informed the War Department of the departure from Manila of the transport Para in the following dispatch:

"Para sailed to-day, 14 officers, 41 enlisted and 924 discharged men. Six civilians."

Another dispatch from Gen. Otis gives the dates of the sailing of the transports now at Manila and which will bring all the State volunteers in the Philippines to this country. The cablegram says:

"Tartar sails Sept. 3: Pennsylvania, Sept. 5; Newport and Ohio, Sept. 7."

The State volunteers yet remaining in the Philippines in the order in which they left San Francisco for Manila are: First Washington, Twentieth Kansas, Third Tennessee, Fifty-first Iowa, troop of Nevada cavalry, and First Wyoming Battery. It is the policy of the War Department to have the troops return in the order in which they sailed, and these volunteers probably will come on the ships above named in the same order.

EXTRADITION TO CUBA.

Gen. Brooke Demands the Return of an Alleged Embezzler.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Acting Attorney General Boyd to-day received, through the Secretary of War, Gen. Brooke's papers demanding the return to Havana for trial of W. A. Cox, who is now in custody at New Orleans, charged with embezzlement committed in Havana. The papers were forwarded by mail to-day to United States Attorney Gurley at New Orleans, for use in the hearing of Cox's case before the court there.

Col. Boyd takes the position that the Government is a de facto Government, maintained through the military establishment of the United States, and that it is not a question of extradition with a foreign country, the only question being the surrender of the accused to the military authorities at Havana.

NO HAZING AT WEST POINT.

President Orders the Dismissal of a Guilty Cadet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—On the recommendation of the authorities of the Military Academy the President has directed the summary dismissal from the service of the United States of Cadet Philip F. Smith of the third class "for harrassing and annoynoying a fourth class man." Smith was appointed to the academy from the Fifth District of Nebraska in June, 1897.

In a memorandum in regard to the case given out at the War Department it is stated that "it is the intention of the Secretary of War to inflict the most summary and exemplary punishment upon all cadets of the Military Academy detected in hazing new cadets."

Eloping Pair to be Extradited.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Upon the application of the Governor of Pennsylvania the State Department to-day issued papers for the return under extradition to the State of Pennsylvania of George Stephenson and the woman Jones, who are charged with having forged the name of Mrs. Jones's husband to a mortgage for $900 and then eloped to England. The pair are detained under arrest in London.

BENT SHAMROCK'S SAILS

Mainsail Looks 5 Feet Shorter on the Foot than Columbia's.

NO STRIKING PECULIARITIES

Salutes and Cheers from Passing Craft Answered by the Yacht's Crew —Sir Lipton Is Due.

The pea-green Shamrock did not go out for a sail-stretching trial yesterday, in spite of the many announcements that she would. She lay at her anchorage off Tompkinsville, as pretty a picture as ever pleased a sailor's eye. Steamboats laden with light-minded excursionists passed close to her, and their bands played "God Save the Queen," "Rory O'Moore," and "Wearin' o' the Green," according to the taste or fancy of the bandmasters. The passengers on the Isabel lined up along the rail and cheered the challenger heartily, and the white-clad crew of the Shamrock responded with ringing cheers. Steam yachts dipped their colors, and to such salutes the Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton's steam-yacht, replied. There seemed to be what the politicians call an era of good feeling along the rugged coast of Staten Island.

The crew of the challenger were up betimes, and ate a hearty breakfast. After that they went to work to get the yacht's big mainsail on deck. The work of bending on the canvas was begun early in the day. As far as could be seen, there are no striking peculiarities in the rig of the sail. It is bent to the mast hoops with robands of small stuff, and the hoops themselves are of the ordinary type. The foot of the sail is made fast to a jackstay of iron on the top of the main boom. The head is lashed to the gaff with a single lashing for every eye in the sail, each lashing running all the way around the spar. The clew of the sail is made fast to a traveler, which slides on the end of the jack yard, this being made like a T rail for the purpose, and the traveler having a grip on its lower side to take the rail. At the end of the boom there is a small gin block, through which reeves a wire rope outhaul made fast to the traveler, and with this gear the foot of the sail can be fully stretched.

No attempt was made to do this yesterday, and the foot of the sail when bent did not come within three feet of the end of the boom. The work of bending on the sail was completed at noon, and soon afterward the canvas was hoisted. When up the sail looked to be perhaps five feet shorter on the foot than the racing mainsail of the Columbia, but this may have been due to its bagging. The canvas was kept up only a short time, and at 1 o'clock it was lowered and furled, and the sail cover was put on. The crew then went to dinner. In the afternoon some further work was done on the yacht's canvas, but no movement toward getting her anchor was made. Even with her mainsail up the Shamrock sat very high in the water and her freeboard as far aft as the runner pendants was over five and a half feet, as shown by the height of a man standing in a boat beside her. The mainsail was hoisted yesterday by taking the hauling parts of the hailiards to the capstan, shipping the capstan bars, and walking the sail up.

Almost fully rigged, the Shamrock is a tidy-looking craft. She does not show any peculiarities in addition to those already described in this paper, except that her runners are made fast to the masthead with bridles. It is apparent that the bilges of the yacht are quite near the surface of the water, and this bears out the statement frequently made in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the hull proper is of very little depth.

David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, was not on board the Shamrock in the morning, but arrived early in the afternoon. He said that no attempt would be made to take the yacht to Sandy Hook yesterday. He further said that she would not go out for a sail to-day. The Campania, with Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Fife, the designer of the yacht, is expected to arrive this evening. Mr. Barrie said that Sir Thomas would not leave the steamer at Quarantine, but would come up to the pier on her, and then go at once to the Park Avenue Hotel, where apartments have been secured for him. Mr. Fife, he said, would probably leave the steamer at Quarantine and go on board the Shamrock. At any rate, Mr. Barrie has a permit to take Mr. Fife off the Campania at Quarantine. Mr. Barrie was of the opinion that the challenger would not spread her wings in these waters till Mr. Fife was on board of her. It is possible, nevertheless, that if everything is ready, the yacht may get under way to-day.

RIVALS OF THE SHAMROCK.

If She Is Successful Three or Four Will Be Built in England.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Yachting World to-day says:

"If the Shamrock is successful the building of three or four English defenders is already assured. If the Shamrock is beaten it is not likely there will be much big-boat racing on this side next year."

Continuing, the paper referred to says that in any event the Shamrock will sail in the Mediterranean in 1900, and it mentions as a probable rival of the Shamrock a yacht designed by Watson for Charles Day Rose, now building.

The Press Association says that plain suits of clothes are going to the Shamrock's crew, in order "that the men may be enabled to walk about freely when on shore, so as to prevent them from being surrounded by importunate American journalists, who stop at nothing in their efforts to obtain information."

The Press Association adds that on the Clyde the feeling is daily growing stronger in favor of Shamrock's chances.

At the German Embassy in this city it was said that nothing was known there of Emperor William's alleged changed decision about Capt. Parker taking part in the America's cup races. Capt. Parker denies that he is going to the United States to help sail the Shamrock.

CHARTER STEAMER FOR CUP RACES.

New York Yacht Club Members Will Be on the Republic.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club has chartered the steamer Republic for the America's Cup races. She will leave Pier A, Battery Place, North River, at 9:30 A. M., Oct. 3, and on alternate days, and returning will land at the same pier. The number of passengers will be limited to 1,200.

Members of the club are entitled to one ticket free of charge for each race.

Extra tickets, at $5 each, for each race will be issued and allotted after Sept. 15. Members' tickets will not be transferable. A limited number of private cabins can be secured for each day, ranging from $15 to $20 apiece.

ASAHI BEATS THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Wins at Newport in the Best Race of the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The best race of the week was sailed by the thirty-footers this afternoon over the Dyer's Island course, with the wind strong from the southwest. The fleet raced for a sweepstakes, and started at 3:07 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H. M. S.	Time. H. M. S.
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:26:21	2:19:21
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:27:16	2:20:16
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:28:36	2:21:36
Carolina, P. Jones	5:28:42	2:21:42
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:29:00	2:22:00
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:29:20	2:22:20
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:30:31	2:23:31
Raccoon, J. R. Drexel	5:30:44	2:23:44
Esperanza, E. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:31:08	2:24:08
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:35:10	2:28:10

The owners of the fleet who have raced the little craft almost daily since early in July will probably close the racing season about Sept. 15. The interest in the sport this season has been more keen than at any time since the class was established. More cups have been offered for races than ever before, and, as was the case last season, the Vaquero III. has been the leader of the fleet.

Harry Payne Whitney and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have not participated personally in as many races as last Summer, having been occupied with other matters. The class promises to be more popular next year than ever, and a number of new boats will be added to the fleet if those who have signified their intentions to have thirty-footers built do not change their minds in the meantime.

DEATH CLAIMS FRANK C. IVES.

The Champion Billiard Player Dies of Consumption in Mexico While in Search of Health.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 31.—A telegram received by Dr. J. D. Peters, father-in-law of Frank Ives, the champion billiard player, announces the latter's death, which occurred at Progreso, Mexico. Consumption was the cause of death. Ives's remains will be brought to Plainwell, Mich.

Frank C. Ives was familiarly known as the "Napoleon of Billiards." He was so called because of the extraordinary dash and brilliancy of his play, rather than for the decisiveness of his victories. For some years he was the champion of the billiard world, having defeated his greatest rival, Schaefer, after a long struggle for the supremacy.

Ives was born at Plainwell, Mich., Oct. 5, 1866. It is said that from his early boyhood he was remarkable for his skill at playing pool and billiards, and by the time he was fifteen he was sought for eagerly by sporting men who wanted him to act as an "attraction" for their resorts. Despite this early development of billiard skill, young Ives's first predilection was for baseball, and he played with the team of Petoskey, Mich., as catcher. It was while he was thus engaged that he met his first famous rival in a game of billiards.

Catton, the Chicago billiardist, had come out to Petoskey to pick up money from men who thought they could play the game, and by chance ran across young Ives. In two days, Ives had won all of Catton's money, and he had to telegraph to friends in Chicago to send him funds to get home. This story so interested Schaefer that he saw Ives and engaged him to play billiards the following Winter at his billiard room in Chicago.

His first serious match play was in a handicap with Schaefer and Slosson, in which Ives was to make 600, to 800 for the others. Schaefer won the match, with Ives second, and Slosson third. His next conspicuous performance was in a match with Eugene Carter, at Milwaukee, in which he equaled the world's record, then held by Vignaux, which was an average for the game of 75 points.

These achievements placed Ives among the foremost players of the world, and Schaefer offered to back him against Slosson. Slosson refused the challenge, saying that to accept it would cost him his prestige, as Ives was not in his class. Later when he was forced to meet Ives, the latter defeated him easily.

Ives defeated Schaefer in their first match. Slosson had challenged the winner, and found that he had to meet Ives. He was defeated worse than Shaefer had been. From this time Ives was practically the champion of the world, being able, when in good form, to defeat any opponent that dared to face him.

The versatility of his play was finely shown when he attempted to wrest from Roberts, the English player, the championship in what is known as "English" billiards. In this game the table has six pockets, and there is a possibility of making as many as ten points with a single stroke. Roberts was easily the best player in the world at this peculiar form of the game. Ives had an English table set up in Chicago and set himself to practicing the game assiduously. When he had perfected his play, he went over to England to play with Roberts. He had discovered a new way to play the English game. The game was 5,000 points, 1,000 a night. The first two nights the Englishman made his 2,000, while Ives had made only a few hundred. The third night Ives put the two object balls into a pocket with a "jam," and quietly clicked off 3,000 points, and won handily.

In the famous match with Schaefer in Chicago, Schaefer ran up 4,000 points to Ives's 3,945. This was in 1803. A month later Ives again met him, and suffered a still worse defeat, Schaefer winning by the absurdly overwhelming score of 600 to 50. In 1896, Ives played in a tournament in Boston and won first prize. In a tournament with Schaefer, Slosson, Daly, and Sutton, he came out well, although Slosson won first place. In the tournament in Chicago, in January, 1898, Ives defeated Schaefer, and again became the champion of the world. He returned the emblem to the donors, and virtually retired from the field of billiards.

His health has been declining for some time, and his physicians ordered him to the South for a change of climate, in the hope that a stay in the tropics would aid him in recovering from consumption. He went to Mexico. When he left this city he said to his friends that he never expected to return.

A telegram announcing the death of Frank C. Ives was received at the billiard rooms of the "Young Napoleon" late yesterday afternoon. The telegram was from Starr, Mr. Ives's valet, and was addressed to William Burke, the manager of Ives's room.

At the time the telegram was received there were many of the customers of the place playing. Others were sitting about discussing the newspaper reports of the young billiardist's death.

After reading the telegram, Mr. Burke came out into the centre of the big hall and read it aloud to those present. There were expressions of sorrow on all sides at the death of the popular champion.

Mr. Burke said last night that he had no idea as to what disposition would be made of the room and business which Ives had built up. It will probably be continued, however.

Manager McGraw's Wife Dead.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Minnie R. McGraw, wife of John J. McGraw, manager of the Baltimore Baseball Club, died at her home in this city to-day. An operation for appendicitis was performed a few days ago. Mr. McGraw was summoned from Louisville on Sunday, and with other members of the family was at her bedside almost constantly. Mrs. McGraw was the daughter of Michael J. Doyle, for many years prominent in Baltimore Democratic politics. She was about twenty-three years old, and was married Feb. 3, 1897.

CLARK WINS AT GOLF.

Plays the Best Game Seen at Stockbridge in Cup Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 31.—There was a good attendance on the golf links today, and the weather continued favorable for tournament play. The event was the contest for the loving cup offered by the President of the club, Dr. Charles McBurney. There were fifteen entries, but six withdrew in the morning, including McBurney and Robertson, who are in the semi-finals. Nettleton, Gray, and Clark were tied in the morning for first place, but in the afternoon Clark drew away from all the others and played the finest golf ever seen at Stockbridge. His third round was made in 37, which has never been equaled here. He won the cup by fourteen strokes from Keyes. To-day's score is:

George C. Clarke, Jr., Shinnecock, 44, 47, 37, 42—170.
George S. Keyes, Concord, 42, 51, 45, 46—184.
Howard S. Gray, Stockbridge, 46, 45, 47, 47—185.
Holbrook Curtis, Shinnecock, 47, 46, 46, 53—192.
Edward B. Owen, Stockbridge, 53, 52, 50, 54—209.

The other players who started but failed to return complete scores were Nettleton, Swann, M. McBurney, W. Tuckerman, Morris, and Lapsley of Stockbridge, Ennever of Montclair, Burden and Frothingham of Lenox, and Robertson of Shinnecock.

WINS THE DRAPER CUP.

Mrs. Madeira Defeats Miss McLane for Golf Trophy at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Percy Madeira of Philadelphia won the Draper Cup to-day by defeating Miss McLane in the finals of the Ladies' Handicap Golf Tournament, 6 up and 5 to play.

In the morning Mrs. Madeira played Mrs. G. Bergner and won out by 2 up and 1 to play. In this match Mrs. Madeira won the last hole by a put from the edge of the green. She has played excellent golf throughout the tournament. In the finals this afternoon Miss McLane, who played from scratch, was unable to hold her own with Mrs. Madeira, who had a handicap of 8, and played the 18 holes in 91.

To-morrow a team of ladies from the Kebo Valley Club will go to Northeast Harbor to play a similar team from the Northeast Harbor Club. The members of the Kebo team will be Miss McLane, Miss Frances Hinkle, Mrs. Goff, Mrs. T. G. Congdon, Miss Hoyt, and Mrs. G. Bergner.

The semi-finals in the annual tournament at Northeast Harbor this morning left two representatives from the Kebo Valley Club in.

In the finals this afternoon, Jaques and Ellis tied at 18 holes, and 9 holes more were played before the match

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACING

Only One Favorite Was First Past the Winning Post.

KINLEY MACK SAVED TALENT

Curious Reversals of Form Noted in Some of the Contests and Speculators Were Mystified.

Backers of favorites have had a hard row to hoe since the Sheepshead Bay meeting opened last Saturday, and if the favorites do not do better before the meeting closes, the members of "the talent" will have light bankrolls with which to start at the Gravesend meeting. Only in one instance yesterday did a favorite land the money, and when the sixth race was over, there was weeping and gnashing of teeth among the speculators.

Kinley Mack was their only salvation yesterday, and some managed to get enough on him to make up for previous losses. This was in the Reapers' Stakes, at a mile and three-sixteenths, for which there were only four starters. The favorite and His Lordship were in front from flag-fall until the stretch was reached, and then His Lordship concluded that he had enough of it. Martimas was sent along by Taral then to drive through the stretch with Kinley Mack, but the latter shook him off easily and then romped home, a winner by a length and a half.

The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds, brought eight starters, and Ten Candles was made the favorite. He was never dangerous, however, for Green Morris's colt Water King jumped out in front the moment the flag went down, and showed the way all the way home. He won by two lengths from Shoreham, who came fast in the stretch, and just beat Petruchio a head for place honors.

The first race, at three-quarters of a mile, was won by Jinks, a well-played second choice. Spencer kept Jinks well in hand until the stretch was reached, and then let him rush up to and past Peace and Satin Slipper, who between them had cut out the pace.

The second race showed a remarkable change of form in several horses. Azucena, who a few days ago ran like an old cow, was full of speed, and won by a head in a hard, game drive through the stretch. Box, the favorite, finished a poor fourth. The race he ran was a queer one for him for a number of reasons. He cut up a good deal at the post, and his entry will be refused hereafter until he is thoroughly schooled to the barrier. Then in the stretch, instead of going on as he usually does, he dropped back. Some one bet a fortune on Azucena, and a number of bookmakers took in money on Box as if the race was all over and the favorite beaten. Glorian and Muskadine led most of the way, but on the turn to the stretch Azucena and Muskadine began to drive hard, and there was a hot finish, Azucena getting the verdict by a head.

Rare Perfume won the sixth race, beating the favorite, Maximo Gomez, and the result raised a lot of comment among the players. It was recalled that Rare Perfume ran a miserable race a few days ago, and his race yesterday was a good one. Maximo Gomez was kept too far out of the race in its early stages to be dangerous at the end, but he came when it was too late to win, and finished second. His performance, too, occasioned some comment.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Jinks, B. Schreiber's b. f., 3 years, by Albert-Hoodoo, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5..... (Spencer)
2—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3, 104, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2..... (Odom)
3—Peace, Fred Foster's ch. f., 3, 104, 15 to 1. (Dupee)

Tinge, 118, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Halo, 104, 50 to 1, (O'Leary;) Island Prince, 118, 200 to 1, (Richards,) and Dave S., 115, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 3-5.

1—Azucena, George J. Long's b. m., 4 years, by Pardee-Starlight, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... (McCue)
2—Muskadine, W. H. Clark's b. h., 4, 104, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... (Odom)
3—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 5, 113, 5 to 1..... (Spencer)

Box, 121, 7 to 5, (Maher;) The Devil, 107, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Glorian, 103, 5 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Three-quarters of a mile, on turf. Time—1:15.

1—Water King, G B. Morris's br. c. by Watercress-Sabrina, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (Bullman)
2—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... (McCue)
3—Petruchio, J. R. & F. P. Keene's br. c., 107, 8 to 1..... (Spencer)

Misericordia, 109, 50 to 1, (Littlefield;) Radford 107, 7 to 1, (Miller;) Big Gun, 106, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Ten Candles, 112, 7 to 2, (Taral,) and Prestidigitator, 122, 8 to 1, (Piggott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $300 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:02 2-5.

1—Kinley Mack, Easton & Larabee's b. c., by Islington-Songstress, 124 pounds, even money and 1 to 3..... (McCue)
2—Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., 120, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2..... (Taral)
3—His Lordship, McClelland & Smith's ch. c., 106, 2 to 1..... (Maher)

4—Fast Black, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, blk. f., 111, 40 to 1..... (Littlefield)

Won easily by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Purse of $700; added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02.

1—Oleo, Newton Bennington's br. f., by Lamplighter-Miss Olive, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (McCue)
2—Lingerie, James Rowe's br. f., 110, 9 to 5 and 1 to 5..... (Spencer)
3—Linda S., W. H. Clark's b. f., 110, 12 to 1..... (Odom)

Eileen Daly, 110, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Calea, 110, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Bon of Lexington, 110, 6 to 1, (Hennessy;) Swiftwater, 110, 5 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Greetings, 110, 7 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sunlo, 110, 20 to 1, (Lebane;) Nanine, 110, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and *Hand and Glove, 110, 30 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. Time—1:48 2-5.

1—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by His Highness or Ludwig-Early Blossom, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (O'Leary)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 114, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3..... (McCue)
3—Handcuff, Osceola Stable's br. c., 3, 101, 15 to 1..... (Wilson)

Free Lance, 111, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Galathee, 101, 8 to 1, (Odom;) Weller, 104, 7 to 1, (Maher,) and Lepida, 91, 200 to 1, (Hothersall,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Futurity course. Selling.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Laureatea	109 Smoke	104
Trumpet	107 Dunplane	102
Prosit	107 Vendig	102
Mynheer	107 Beverage	99
Boundless	106 Olinda	99
Post Haste	105 The Bobby	99
Ceylon	104 Her Ladyship	94
Federalist	104 Decimal	94

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. One mile.

Jonah	114	Loochee	109
St. Sulpice	114	Empire	109
Marmarica	114	Lowna	109
George La Bar	114	Amorita	109
K. C. B.	112	Klondyke	109
Dr. Fitzimmons	112		

THIRD RACE.—The Saophire Stakes, for two-year-olds.—Five and one-half furlongs.

Elfin Conig	125	Lady Uncas	115
Gulden	118	Templar	108
Inishfree	118	King Bramble	108
Hindus	118	The Chamberlain	108
Montanio	115	Cobourg	108
Musette	115	Col. Roosevelt	108
Sadducee	115	Mac Fleckhoe	108
Primrose Day	115	Runaway Girl	105

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. One mile.

King Barleycorn	115	The Rose	110
Toluca	114	Gen. Mart Gary	108
Rush	113	Chappaqua	107

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Decide	125	Vendig	97
Chappaqua	119	Maidstone	90

SIXTH RACE.—Turf Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter on the turf.

Imp	128	King Barleycorn	108
The Bachelor	119	Half Time	105
Decanter	117	George Boyd	100
Laverock	112	Bon Ino	97

SLOAN WINS TWO RACES.

Captures Quarndon Plate and Rangemore Stakes at Derby.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—At the third day of the Derby September meeting to-day the race for the Quarndon Selling Plate was won by H. Barnato's chestnut colt Swears, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey. Five horses ran, the distance being six furlongs. The betting was 13 to 8 on Swears.

The Kedleston Plate was won by J. Porter's three-year-old chestnut filly Crowborough. "Skeets" Martin had the mount on Chaffinch, which finished second. Three horses ran—seven furlongs straight.

In the race for the Rangemore Stakes the three American jockeys—Sloan, on Lord William Beresford's Perdicus; L. Rieff, on Richard Croker's Salina, and Martin, on Lord Dunraven's Moanerla—finished in the order named. Four horses ran five furlongs straight. The betting was 11 to 10 against Perdicus.

The race for the Queen's Plate was won by J. E. McDonald's chestnut horse Rensselaer. Lord Farquhar's bay horse Nouveau Riche, ridden by Sloan, finished third. Four horses ran two miles. The betting was 8 to 1 against Nouveau Riche.

POINTER'S TWO-MINUTE MILE.

Makes Fast Time Paced by Running Horses at Charter Oak.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—The feature of the day at Charter Oak Park was Star Pointer's great mile, which was in 2 minutes flat, without slip or break, beating the track record made by the same horse last season—2:00¼. Dave McClary drove Pointer, and he was aided by two running horses, one going to the half and both coming down the stretch either side of the pacer. The time by quarters was 0:30, 1:00, 1:30¾, and 2:00.

There was intense excitement during the progress of the unfinished 2:17 trot, in which Letah S. was the favorite, early in the day, 25 to 15, and later, before the race started, 25 to 38 for the field. The change in the odds looked suspicious, and there was a great amount of money up. Dollade Wilkes and Letah S. had each a heat in Wednesday's contest, and Letah S. took the first of the heats to-day. In the fourth heat, however, there was trouble brewing. Kenney, driving Letah S., did not score her to the pole, and the word was given with the mare well in the rear. She broke at the first turn, and made the mile in fifth place. Kenney complained that he was fouled, but the judges took him off the seat and put Geers up in the fifth heat. The veteran drove her to second in the fifth heat, and in the sixth took the race, although Spears, behind Pilot Evans, was fined $25 for not driving the heat to win. Dollade Wilkes had two heats.

Billy Andrews took the 2:30 pace, the first mile in 2:06¼, Coney being the only horse that had any business with him.

The Consolation, for all horses below second place in the Charter Oak Stakes of Monday, was won by Rubber in three straight heats, with little difficulty; Precision second, Senator L. third.

The Abbott had a good thing in the free-for-all, doing the small field, John Nolan, Eagle Flannagan, and Monterey, with ease. John Nolan made a big bid, but was able only to make second, Geers driving The Abbott at pleasure.

J. B. D., blk. g., H. M. Norton, Chicago, beat his record of 2:12 to road wagon, making the mile in 2:11¾.

W. J. Andrews, the driver, was fined $100 for not starting John R. Gentry in the two-minute race Wednesday. Summaries:

2:17 Trot.—Purse $1,500.

Letah S., br. m., by Fred Keyes, (Kenney and Geers)					2	1	1	5	2 1
Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., by Guy Wilkes, (Hyde)					1	2	2	1	4 3
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Spears)					4	3	7	2	1 2
Farry, b. g., (Bowne)					3	4	3	7	3 ro
Loma, br. m., (Payne)					6	6	5	4	5 ro
Dr. Pitzer, br. h., (Ames)					8	5	6	3	dr
Whitney, br. g., (McDonald)					5	7	4	6	dr
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Shelley)					7	8	8	dis	

Time, 2:12¼, 2:13, 2:11¼, 2:15¼, 2:15½, 2:17¾.

The Nutmeg.—Purse $3,150, 2:30 pace.

Billy Andrews's b. h., by Bow Bells, (Geers)								1	1 1
Coney, blk. g., (McHenry)								2	2 3
Toboggan, b. g., (Dickerson)								3	3 2
Motion, br. m., (Grady)								4	4 4
Evolute, br. m., (Lockwood)								dis	

Time, 2:09¾, 2:07¾, 2:10.

The Consolation.—2:16 Trot—Purse $2,000.

Rubber, blk. m., by Wilton, (Shillinlaw)								1	1 1
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood)								3	2 2
Senator L., b. g., (Dellinger)								2	3 5
Royal Baron, b. h., (Spears)								4	4 3
Phillip D., b. c., (Conlin)								5	5 4
Miss Jay, b. m. (McHenry)								6	dr
Rene, g. m., (Foote)								dis	

Time, 2:11½, 2:12½, 2:10.

Free for All.—Purse $1,500.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)								1	1 1
John Nolan, b. g., (Foote)								2	2 2
Eagle Flannagan, b. g., (Hudson)								3	3 3
Monterey, ch. s., (McDowell)								dis	

Time, 2:08¾, 2:08¾, 2:07¾.

DIRECTLY WINS $25,000 PURSE.

Defeats Borough Park and Ananias in Special Pace at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 31.—A large crowd was disappointed at Nutwood Park track to-day. They gathered with the expectation of seeing a great scramble between four great pacers for the special purse of $25,000. The race was a gift to Directly, who was never in danger from beginning to end. The best heat was turned in 2:07. This was the first one. The other two were turned in 2:08½ and 2:08¾, respectively.

In the first heat Directly went out at the quarter, and led all the way except for a moment drawing up to the half, where Ananias stuck his nose in front. Coming down the stretch Ananias was a close second, but broke and fell back in the last. In the second Directly was in front all the way. Ananias held second place to the head of the stretch, where Borough Park came out and took the place, a length behind Directly. Directly took the deciding heat by two lengths. Borough Park was sure of second money, and lay back and finished easy in third place.

The summary:

Special Pace.—Purse $25,000.

Directly, (2:03¼,) blk. s., by Direct, (West).								1	1 1
Borough Park, (2:04¾,) formerly Planet, b. s., by Bonnie McGregor, (Starr)								2	2 3
Ananias, (2:06½,) br. s., by Patron, (Snow)								3	3 2

Time—2:07; 2:08¼; 2:08¾.

CHESS AT SARATOGA.

A. McMartin and J. V. Baker Win in Their Respective Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—Play in the tournaments of the New York State Chess Association at the United States Hotel made good progress to-day, two of the class divisions in the general tournament finishing their games. A. McMartin of Johnstown won first prize in the second class with 4½ to 1½. A. W. Orvis, Gouverneur; H. D. Wright, Gloversville, and J. S. Wood, Mount Vernon, shared the second prize, each having 2½ wins and 3½ losses. In the third class J. V. Baker, Gouverneur, wins first prize with 5 wins, 1 loss; J. P. Fay, Albany, second prize and the Wright Cup, 3 wins, 3 losses. The first class is behind the schedule, but Ferris and Waller lead with equal scores of 5 wins, 1 loss.

In the New York vs. Pennsylvania team match, fourth round, Kemeny drew with Marshall, Stuart and Halpern unfinished, Lipschuetz defeated Young, Voigt defeated Karpinski, Bampton drew with Weeks, Shipley drew with Hanham, McCutcheon drew with Roething. In the fifth round Kemeny defeated Roething, Marshall defeated Stuart, Halpern defeated Young, Lipschuetz defeated Voigt, Karpinski defeated Bampton, Shipley defeated Weeks, Hanham vs. McCutcheon adjourned. In the adjourned games, Weeks defeated Young and Bampton defeated Roething.

The individual scores in the team match are:

New York—Lipschuetz won 5, lost 0; Marshall won 3, lost 2; Hanham won 1½, lost 2½; Halpern won 3, lost 1; Roething won 1½, lost 3½; Weeks won 2, lost 3; Karpinski won 1½, lost 3½.

Pennsylvania—Shipley won 3, lost 2; Kemeny won 3, lost 2; Bampton won 3½, lost 1½; Voigt won 1½, lost 2½; Young won 2, lost 2; McCutcheon won 3, lost 3; Stuart won 1½, lost 2½.

At the end of the fifth round New York leads by the score of 16½ to 15½ wins, three games being unfinished. In the sixth round, in progress this evening, the pairing is Kemeny against Hanham, Stuart against Roething, Young against Marshall, Voigt against Halpern, Bampton against Lipschuetz, Shipley against Karpinski.

In the final round to-morrow morning the pairing will be Weeks against Kemeny, Hanham against Stuart, Roething against Young, Marshall against Voigt, Bampton against Halpern, Shipley against Lipschuetz, McCutcheon against Karpinski.

No games were played to-day in the cup tournament between Lipschuetz and Marshall.

Brook Trout Season Is Over.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The open season for brook trout expires to-day, while that for lake trout continues until the end of September. The trout season opened April 16, and reports from all sections of the State are that everybody who went out angling secured good results. Never, in recent years, anglers report, has there been better fishing.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat Clevelands, Who Lost Their 100th Game.

VISITORS SOON COLLAPSED

Could Hold the Good Pace at Which They Started Only Four Innings —Umpires' Bad Work.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	76	36	.679
Boston	71	43	.623
Philadelphia	72	45	.615
Baltimore	66	45	.595
Cincinnati	62	50	.554
St. Louis	65	53	.551
Chicago	59	57	.509
Pittsburg	57	58	.496
Louisville	50	63	.442
New York	49	63	.438
Washington	40	73	.354
Cleveland	19	100	.160

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 8; New York, 7.
Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 3.
Washington, 7; Louisville, 6.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in Brooklyn.
New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

The Clevelands suffered their one hundredth defeat yesterday, being easily beaten by the Brooklyns at Washington Park. The game was one of the series transferred from Cleveland, but only a small crowd came to the park. The Clevelands played splendidly for about four innings, but the pace they set was too fast, and in the last four innings it was simply a practice game for the Brooklyns. Schmidt, the eccentric German, did the pitching against the Brooklyns, but he was not equal to the occasion. Hughes was rather easy for the Clevelands in the early innings, but when he settled down the result was no longer in doubt. With the exception of Daly, who had an off day, the Brooklyns did some good fielding. Jennings played a star game at first, and Casey did good work around third base. Keeler easily carried off the batting honors with four safe hits out of five times at the bat.

Sullivan, Lockhead, and McAllister played the best game for the visitors. Sullivan seems to be out of place on such a poor team as the Clevelands. He can cover a lot of ground, is a good thrower, and shows up well in batting. He made three hits yesterday, one a two-bagger that sent in the visitors' three runs.

The bad work of Umpires Snyder and McGarr marred the game at times. Both teams suffered as a result of some bad decisions. The game was called on account of darkness after Schmidt, the first batter, had struck out in the first half of the ninth.

Two games will be played to-day. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	2	4	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	8	2	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	3	2	0
Daly, 2b	2	1	2	1	3
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	0	5	0
Casey, 3b	2	0	3	2	0
Farrell, c.	1	2	5	1	1
Hughes, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	9	14	24	12	4

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Harley, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Collif't, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0
Hemphill, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	3	3	2	0
Lockh'd, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
M'Allist'r, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1
Duncan, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Schmidt, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Total	3	9	24	10	2

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	1	—9
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 8. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Schmidt, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 13; by Schmidt, 1. Three base hit—Hughes. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Farrell, Sullivan, Daly. Sacrifice hit—Casey. Stolen bases—Keeler, (2,) Dowd, Harley, Lockhead. Double play—Kelley, Dahlen, and Casey. Hit by pitched ball—Schmidt. Wild pitch—Schmidt. Balk—Schmidt. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

PITTSBURGS DEFEAT NEW YORKS.

The Game Was Noted for Fast Fielding on Both Sides.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—It looked like New York's game when in the first inning six hits scored five runs. In the fourth Pittsburg, with five hits, equaled this, and had the game well in hand after that. Six double plays were made, each team completing three. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaumont, cf.	1	2	4	1	0
Williams, 3b.	2	2	1	1	0
McCarthy, lf.	1	2	3	1	0
Donovan, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ely, ss.	2	2	3	2	2
Fox, 1b.	0	1	8	2	0
Schriver, c.	0	2	5	1	0
J. O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Tannehill, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Total	8	14	27	11	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
T. O'Brien, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0
Denson, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0
Foster, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Martin, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Hardesty, ss.	0	1	1	7	1
Seymour, p.	2	3	1	2	0
Total	7	14	24	18	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	2—8
New York	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—7

Two-base hits—Donovan, Doyle, Foster. Three-base hits—Williams, McCarthy. Home runs—Foster. Stolen bases—Ely, Tannehill, Wilson. Double plays—Fox and Tannehill; Ely and Fox; McCarthy and Ely; Hardesty, Gleason, and Doyle; Hardesty, Doyle, and Wilson; Gleason and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2; off Seymour, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Fox, Martin. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Seymour, 4. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Chicago, 5; Boston, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Chicagos downed the Bostons to-day in the seventh inning, when Willis gave two bases on balls and was hit for four consecutive singles. The fielding was clean throughout, many brilliant plays being made on both sides. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Boston, 7. Errors—Chicago, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue and Chance; Boston, Willis and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Washington, 7; Louisville, 6.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—The Louisvilles rallied in the ninth, but their errors had given Washington a lead they could not overcome. Score:

Louisville	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6
Washington	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1—7

Base hits—Louisville, 15; Washington, 14. Errors—Louisville, 6; Washington, 5. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Washington, McFarland and Roach. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The home team won to-day by bunching hits in the second inning. Young was invincible after the first inning and the Baltimores were at his mercy. Score:

St. Louis	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Orth of the Philadelphias was invincible after the first inning to-day, while Taylor was hit hard throughout the game. Score:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	3	—9

Base hits—Cincinnati 5; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Cincinnati, Taylor and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Louisville Club's Games Transferred.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—The Directors of the Louisville Baseball Club have come to the conclusion that a League team in this city is no longer a paying investment. The baseball season in Louisville will close on Saturday. The remaining sixteen games scheduled for this city have been transferred. President Dreyfus claims that the club has been losing $200 a day, which is more than the Directors care to stand. It now looks as though this city will not be represented in the National League next season.

WORLD AND TIMES PLAY A TIE.

Sharp Fielding by Both Nines at Critical Stages.

The World and TIMES teams played a tie game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League at Prospect Park yesterday. THE TIMES team secured what appeared to be a winning lead in the first three innings. The World men made a good uphill fight and tied the score in the seventh. A feature of the game was a triple play by THE TIMES team in the last inning. This sharp piece of fielding really saved it from a defeat. Score:

Times	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—11
World	1	0	0	2	3	2	3	0	0	—11

Base hits—Times, 15; World, 15. Errors—Times, 7; World, 6. Batteries—Times, Milligan and Bowen; World, Thornton and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Sprague.

Porter Is Back at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President, has returned to the city after an absence of some months. He expects to resume his duties at the White House to-morrow.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Maitland.
2—Enright vs. Neilson.
3—Cody vs. Wilson.
4—Caterson vs. Diering.
5—Press Publishing Co. vs. Holahan.
6—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
7—People ex rel. Pomeroy vs. Board of Health.
8—Shapiro vs. Abramson.
9—Wood vs. Sedgwick.
10—Stone vs. Hollander.
11—In re Sanders.
12—Met. Improvement Co. vs. Westervelt.
13—In re Bernhard.
14—Hendricks vs. Wessels.
15—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Hicks.
16—Hazard vs. Morning Journal Association.
17—In re Crawford.
18—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
19—In re Hull.
20—Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co. vs. Coler.
21—Kingsland vs. Regan.
22—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
23—Crosman vs. Bradley Hubbard Mfg. Co.
24—Shults vs. Shults.
25—Folwell vs. Potter.
26—Salvestro vs. Salvestro.
27—Kingsland vs. Schnugg.
28—Press Publishing Co. vs. Holahan.
29—In re Sanders.
30—Erchorst vs. Erchorst.
31—Ebnesey vs. Goldberg.
32—Schreyer vs. Morgan.
33—Lawlor vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
34—Strohmeir vs. Terwilliger.
35—Tomlins vs. Hawks.
36—Jackson vs. Kantrowitz.
37—In re Fay.
38—Torre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
39—Meissman vs. Eggenberger.
40—Ulmer vs. Tonyes.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Ellen Golden, Gottfried Glock.
George W. Johnston,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Nichthouser vs. Swawitz—M. C. Milnor.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Herrman vs. Weiskopf—Philip W. Kopper.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Antonia Cagliostro vs. Mary E. Harris—Louis Hanneman. Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States vs. Robert McNeill—William H. Ricketts, George M. Miller vs. Samuel H. Drew et al.—David S. Updike.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of William E. Smith Company—William H. Blain.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

YIELDING TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Controller COLER has done a sound and sagacious thing in following up his triumph over the Ramapo job with the announcement that plans for increasing the water supply from the city's own works will be at once taken up. The Ramapo scheme is virtually dead, but there is a lingering chance that it may be revived. Let the city set to work upon plans of its own and the last vital spark in the corrupt job will be crushed out.

There are obviously three ways in which the city's water supply can be increased without recourse to private companies. New watersheds can be acquired and added to the present territory owned by the city; new storage reservoirs can be constructed, a course for which arguments could be found in Commissioner DALTON'S report showing that in five months a nine months' supply for the city had run to waste; and a great saving could be effected by the application of the system of waste prevention which has been so successfully employed in Liverpool. The third method here indicated would doubtless result in doubling the available supply in the down-town districts, where the pipes are old, rusted, and full of leaks. The Controller will be able to show that the city will be financially able to undertake the work. We observe that Mr. HOLAHAN somewhat eagerly seizes upon the Controller's statement as a pretext for dropping the Ramapo job. If the city can spend money for new works, he says, there will be no necessity of buying water from a private company, and he is "delighted." He ought to be, for it is a good deal safer for HOLAHAN.

It is just and right that the fact should be recognized that, while the men who sought to get this job through were of Tammany, the members of the Board of Public Improvements who voted for Commissioner SHEA'S resolution, which made an end of the conspiracy, are also of Tammany, or in affiliation with it. The five who voted for the resolution were: Controller COLER, Bridge Commissioner SHEA, Deputy Commissioner GIBSON of the Department of Street Cleaning, Sewer Commissioner KANE, and Highways Commissioner KEATING, with only HOLAHAN and DALTON in opposition.

This action was wise and right, the action of faithful public servants. They are deserving of praise and of the gratitude of the public. There are good reasons for suspecting that the heads of the Tammany organization were interested in the job. Had they not quailed before the rising storm of the public anger, had they continued to exert their controlling power to put the scheme through, it may be doubted whether Commissioner SHEA'S resolution could have been carried. It was a fine exhibition of the might of public opinion, even over Tammany, which has so often defied it.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S INTEMPERANCE.

Undoubtedly Gov. ROOSEVELT'S reputation for entire temperance in the use of "alcoholic beverages" is well established and justified, and, considering the excesses to which his fervid imagination and pugnacious disposition drove him at Hornellsville on Wednesday, it is appalling to think what he might say under the influence of "the bottle."

Two amazing errors seem to have taken possession of the Governor's mind. One is that the charges made against "certain Republican officials" as to canal management were made chiefly or solely by Democrats. The contrary is true. These charges were made first in the public press by papers that were Republican and Independent, as well as by some that were Democratic. They were investigated by a commission appointed by Gov. BLACK, a Republican, and consisting of a majority of Republicans. This commission reported gross irregularities, but did not pass on the criminal responsibility of the officials. The Governor referred the report and testimony to Attorney General HANCOCK, who employed as special counsel Judge COUNTRYMAN of Albany, to see if there was ground for criminal proceedings; and he reported that there was. As this was within a month of the end of Gov. BLACK'S term, nothing was done about the matter. It will be seen that up to this time all the proceedings leading up to the report in favor of indicting ALDRIDGE and ADAMS were taken by the order of Republicans in authority. The only Democrat concerned was Judge COUNTRYMAN, who was employed by the Republican Attorney General.

The second error into which the Governor has plunged is the notion that his own attorneys, Messrs. FOX and MACFARLANE, Democrats, found that "the charges were infamous lies and slanders, and so declared." They neither found nor declared anything of the sort. Their report, published July 20, said, in substance, that criminal prosecutions were inadvisable. They added:

> Our decision to institute no criminal prosecutions on this evidence does not mean that in our opinion the officials charged with carrying out the great work of improving the canals have done their duty.

They then referred to a former law under which such prosecutions might have been sustained, but it had been repealed by one giving great discretion to the Superintendent of Public Works and the engineers, and the lawyers said:

> The discretionary powers vested in the Superintendent of Public Works and the engineers by the contracts and statutes, pursuant to which the work was done, were unduly great, and have been abused.

Their report did not contain the declaration attributed to them by the Governor, or anything like it. We recommend to Col. ROOSEVELT a period of retreat devoted to a strict diet and solitary reflection under the best medical and spiritual advisers.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Prof. MUNSTERBURG of Harvard, who occupies the chair of psychology vacated by Prof. WILLIAM JAMES, has touched on many of the reasons for a certain strain in the relations between Germany and the United States. His able article will be found in the September Atlantic Monthly. But he fails to notice or give proper prominence to a reason which, for all we know, may be more potent to estrange nations that are sympathetic in many particulars than any to which he alludes.

The reason omitted is a change in Germany herself. As a university man from the South of Germany Dr. MUNSTERBURG has lived in a more generous atmosphere, one in which the traditions of German thought and literature of the earlier half of the century have lingered, while the Germany of to-day is ruled by Prussian ideas and largely by Prussian bureaucrats. Given his education and the surroundings of his life in the Fatherland, it would be difficult for him to appreciate the dismay of Americans who arrive in Germany with all the favorable prejudices for German culture thick within them, all the old statements concerning German freedom and German largemindedness recurring to mind, when they meet with the reverse of the picture. They can only give a helpless smile on hearing a gentleman of parts remark that there is more liberty in Germany than in the United States. They can only reflect that, clever as he is, and however true he may be in pointing out the salient faults and foibles of the two nations, he would speak differently if he realized how acute is the latent hostility that the American, and the German-American, too, must inevitably encounter as soon as he enters from the superficial path of the tourist into more intimate comradeship with Germans of the old soil. This hostility hardly existed prior to our civil war, which was itself one of the most fruitful causes of the uniting of Germany under one Federal Government. There are faint traces of it before 1870. But after the Franco-Prussian war and since Germany has determined to be a colonial power there has grown up in the Fatherland an animus against the British and Americans that explains a good deal better the strained relations between Germany and the United States than caricatures and the antagonism between monarchical and republican principles.

Prof. MUNSTERBURG describes very truly the comparatively isolated existence of large bodies of Germans in this country and states correctly the fact that the Germans at home are apt to judge of Americans by well-to-do but uncultivated German-Americans who return to the old country clothed with the unworthier attributes of our race. But that in itself would not suffice to produce the phenomena of repulsion we see. It is putting German intelligence at a low level indeed if we are to say that the mass of educated Germans cannot distinguish between the American-born and the returned native. The treatment too often accorded German-Americans in Germany is not only ungenerous but stupid, and lacks the excuse we must always make when people of one nation misunderstand those of another. Looking at this phase of the question alone, the attitude of Germans toward the returned native, are we not justified in believing that the system fixed by the genius of BISMARCK has changed the Germans and changed them not for the better? Even within the sacred precincts of the universities, where Prof. MUNSTERBURG perceives freedom, we do not find it. Here and there a voice may be heard; but the relentless system soon brings that voice to a hush. As in the military family the zealous Colonel discourages young officers from reading books that might make them discontented, so in the universities the anxious Government tries to take the bread out of the mouth of a Privat-docent like Herr ARONS because he is known to believe in heresies of politics, although he teaches science. VIRCHOW, if he leaves memoirs, can unfold a tale of persecution which will astound the world, considering the eminently conservative mind of the man.

In his most commendable zeal to brush away misunderstandings between us and the Germans, unworthy of great nations, the Professor, it seems to us, has failed to go to the root of the matter. Without desiring to deny the justice of many of his strictures on Americans and with thanks for the kind words he has for us, it may be permitted to put one's finger on the word Neid, envy and jealousy, as the most potent of all the reasons for that animus which we find in Germany directed against Americans and American-Germans. Happily, that is a feeling which is not permanent. It is likely to give way all the sooner because Germany is growing ever richer and more generous. The only question is whether the system inaugurated by BISMARCK and spreading from Prussia through Germany is not retarding its movement. Surely it is a phase; but how long will it continue?

MADAME DREYFUS.

The words in which Capt. DREYFUS is reported to have owned his debt to his wife will move even more hearts than have been touched by the tragedy of wrong and suffering in which he has borne the most conspicuous rôle. The most conspicuous, but one hardly more heroic than that he now ascribes to the patient, brave, undespairing woman to whom he owes more than life.

The impulse to suicide which came upon him when he realized the awful fate that had befallen him was wholly natural. That fate was more terrible than death to the honorable soldier. Degradation, a name indelibly stained, these were the burdens which life could only render heavier, and, compared with these, banishment, imprisonment, torture were but incidents of wretchedness. Why should he these "fardels bear" when there was open to him the one supreme and final refuge? To this desperate and blind questioning the absolute answer came from his wife, the mother of his children. He must turn from that refuge because he was innocent and death by his own hand would set upon his name the seal of certain cowardice and apparent guilt. He must live that his name might be cleared and he and those to whom he had given it could bear it honorably and proudly. Did ever woman do to the man she loved a nobler service? And is there anything in this service that is not simply and completely womanly, true to the nature of woman, as the history, written and unwritten, of the race, as the universal consciousness, the intimate knowledge of the great mass of mankind, in its daily experience, recognizes the nature of woman to be?

The world will never know in detail the story of the work that Mme. DREYFUS undertook and carried forward for the rescue of her husband and the re-establishment of his name after she had turned him from his first despairing resolve. During the five long years that have passed since his unjust condemnation great and various forces have gradually been set at work in his behalf. The apparent impregnability of those who had done him wrong—intrenched in high places, armed with the arbitrary powers of the most irresponsible branch of government, the military, appealing to the passionate love of the people for the army, appealing also to the most cruel of hatreds, that of race—made the first efforts utterly futile. But the failure of these efforts only stimulated others more energetic and with wider range. The final resort was to the sense of justice of the best men in France, and through them to the aroused conscience of the civilized world. The task was enormous, but how well it has been performed. To-day DREYFUS has been brought within sight of rescue by a movement that threatened civil convulsion in his own land, while from the proudest throne to the humblest home interest, sympathy and aid have been brought to him. And in this vast labor the one inspiring mind, the "deus ex machina," has been his wife. It would seem that this faithful woman had found in the essentially loyal heart of mankind a fulcrum for the lever that can move the world.

The most striking feature of this wonderful tale is that the long and arduous toil by which the triumph of justice and of love has been brought so near, like the initial service, the rescue of the despairing victim from self-inflicted death, is and is seen to be simply and completely womanly. The swift recognition of what was really right in the first overwhelming visitation; the readiness to face the seemingly hopeless task; the patience, courage, intelligence, energy, and fortitude of soul during the tedious years of fruitless effort; these are qualities which, though they deeply move the minds of men, do not surprise them. They are the qualities of the wife shown on a wide stage with the whole world looking on, but the daily life of myriads of human beings, generation after generation, has prepared us to accept them as readily as we deeply honor them. In the trials of common experience—in sickness, difficulty, affliction, in the troubles that come unjustly, even in the torment of actual guilt—the heroic part, unacknowledged, perhaps, but intimately known, is the woman's part.

"ON THE RUN" AT RENNES.

The common American locution, "We've got 'em on the run," is one that Capt. DREYFUS and Maître LABORI are well entitled to use to each other at Rennes. The fact is that it is simply impossible as soon as the light of world-wide or even France-wide publicity is turned upon the proceedings of the court-martial which convicted DREYFUS in the dark for another court-martial to repeat those proceedings in the daylight. Evidently some, doubtless most, possibly, with the exception of the President, all the members of the original court-martial were officers and gentlemen sincerely bent upon doing justice according to their lights. But they did not have lights enough. The French military jurisprudence makes it possible for an unscrupulous military politician like MERCIER to make a scapegoat of an innocent officer, and, with the assistance of one or two rascals who look to him for preferment, to delude half a dozen honest men.

That was the moral of the remarkable testimony given the other day by Capt. FREYSTAETTER. It is equally the moral of the testimony of Capt. LEBRUN-RENAULT—not that anybody would think of speaking of him as an honest man after the exhibition he made of himself yesterday. For all these years the allegation of a "confession" of DREYFUS to this same Captain has been one of the battle horses of the prosecution and the persecution. Yet when the depositary of this "confession" comes to produce it in the face of cross-examination and of confrontation with the alleged confessor we see that it shrinks to the perversion of innocent words which were not those of DREYFUS, but those of another of the persecutors. And when the man who has been undergoing for all these years tortures to which this allegation of a confession has helped to reconcile the French people leaps to his feet and in a burst of manly indignation denounces the perversion as unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, the wretched LEBRUN-RENAULT has not a word to say.

The rules of evidence which prevail in English-speaking countries, unreasonable as some of them may seem, are the best safeguards of justice that mankind has yet devised. See what happens when they are discarded. See what tittle-tattle a court-martial will admit as evidence when it is sitting in the dark, and see how flimsy and paltry the tittle-tattle appears when it is brought to the light of a real tribunal. That is one of the important morals of the case.

DEWEY ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The London Daily News of Aug. 21 contains an interview with Admiral Dewey, of which the following is the more important part:

"Do you think, Admiral, that the islands are likely to be pacified soon?" The Admiral replied as follows:

"I have the question of the Philippines more at heart than any other American, because I know the Filipinos intimately, and they know that I am their friend. The recent insurrection is the fruit of the anarchy which has so long reigned in the islands. The insurgents will have to submit themselves to law after being accustomed to no law at all. I believe and affirm, nevertheless, that the Philippine question will be very shortly solved. The Filipinos are capable of governing themselves. They have all the qualifications for it. It is a question of time, but the only way to settle the insurrection and to assure prosperity to the archipelago is to concede self-government to the inhabitants. That would be the solution of many questions, and would satisfy all, especially the Filipinos, who believe themselves worthy of it, and are so.

"Self-government for the Philippines has, however, not many partisans in America," I remarked.

"I have never been in favor of violence toward the Filipinos," replied, or, rather, continued, the Admiral. "The islands are at this moment blockaded by my fleet, and war reigns in the interior. This abnormal state of things should cease. I should like to see autonomy first conceded, and then annexation might be talked about. This is my opinion, and I should like to see violence at once put a stop to. According to me, the concession of self-government ought to be the most just and the most logical solution."

The Admiral spoke with an air of frank conviction.

Not an Expansionist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certainly you did well to make an exception to your custom and give publicity to the tirade of abuse hurled at you by the person calling himself "An American Roman Catholic," and thereby showing up his gross ignorance. If he knows as little about true Americanism and Catholicity as he does of the gist of the article which he writes about, he is certainly not well up in the ethics of either. I am proud to be able to say I am an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and, as such, I tell him to read again and again and until he understands it the article in question before he launches his boomerang to the Catholic press.

I take issue with him, though I do not agree with your expansion policy, and say that THE NEW YORK TIMES does print "All the News That's Fit to Print." I cannot pay my respects to A. Johnson, whose letter also appears in your issue of yesterday. He is very small. In conclusion, allow me to say, in the language of the boys in a parade when a popular personage is mentioned, "What about the Catholic Protectory? It's all right!" J. N. C.
Westchester, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Rivals.

The earth makes a revolution every twenty-four hours, and Santo Domingo is a close second.—Chicago Journal.

The Summer Vacuum.

"Awfully stupid lot of men at this resort."

"Don't deceive yourself. Smart people don't try to be entertaining when they take a vacation."—Chicago Record.

Luxuriating in Them.

Mrs. Gofrequent—Poor Mrs. Upjohn looks miserable.

Mrs. Seldom-Holme—Well, she isn't. She's happy. She has the golf shoulder, the trolley car heart, the bicycle face, and she thinks she's getting hay fever.—Chicago Tribune.

Going Through the Motions.

"What is your purpose in remaining so silent?" asked the practical politician's friend.

"Are people wondering about it?"

"Of course they are."

"Well, that's what I want. I have noticed that nearly every politician who amounts to much is at some time or other spoken of as a sphinx. I don't know as it does any good, but it seems customary."—Washington Star.

THE COUNTRY FAIR.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle Telegraph.

We have reached the happy season
Of the good, old country fair,
When the rural population
Breaks away from toil and care.
There is hitching up of wagons,
Buggies, surreys, traps, and carts,
And a packing up of baskets
With bread, meats, and cakes and tarts.

Now the farmer lad and lassie,
And the mother and the sire,
Start away on brief vacation,
Every one in best attire.
City cousins often join them
And quite merrily they go
Where are seen the varied wonders
Of the famous rural show.

There are apples, pears, and pumpkins
That are noted for their size;
There are porkers, whose dimensions
Cause expressions of surprise.
There are horses, sheep, and cattle,
Stock of all the fancy breeds;
There are samples from the harvests,
And all kinds of fruits and seeds.

There the sweetest kind of cider
By the press is freely shed;
There to stop the pangs of hunger
Is the best of gingerbread.
There are fakirs by the dozen,
With all sorts of things to sell,
And there prowls the artful stranger
With the game of pea and shell.

There the horses are displaying
Speed in run and trot and pace;
There is often change of money
As the sequel of a race.
But, though pockets oft are lightened,
Not a bit the farmers care,
For they're taking in all pleasures
At the good, old country fair.

PLANS ARBITRATION COURT

The International Law Association Makes Recommendations.

IS IN SESSION AT BUFFALO

Charles H. Butler of New York Discusses the Exemption of Private Property at Sea.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—The eighteenth annual conference of the International Law Association opened this morning with scarcely a score of delegates present, although many members are in the city. In the audience were the wives and daughters of a number of the British lawyers.

The conference was called to order by Joseph G. Alexander, Q. C., of London. Sir William S. Kennedy presided at the meeting. Senator Charles F. Manderson acted in the capacity of Honorary President.

Sherman S. Rogers delivered the address of welcome.

Officers were then elected as follows: Sir Richard E. Webster, Attorney General for England, President; Senator Manderson of Nebraska, Honorary President; Sir William Rann Kennedy, President of the Eighteenth Conference; W. C. Endicott, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Bancroft Davis and Carl Schurz, Vice Presidents for the United States; the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, London, Treasurer; Joseph G. Alexander and George C. Phillimore, both of London, Secretaries.

Sir William R. Kennedy delivered his inaugural address.

The Rev. Dr. Myers spoke of the necessity for an adjustment of international maritime insurance, the question of foreign judgments, and the question of immunity of private property in time of war. Dr. Evans Dosby, Secretary of the Peace Section, London, presented the report of the Committee on Arbitration.

RECOMMENDATION ON ARBITRATION.

The conference accepts the report adopted by the Executive Council on July 18, 1899, of the special committee appointed at the London Conference of 1893, which has, in accordance with the direction of the Brussels Conference in 1895, presented a scheme for the formation of a court of International arbitration.

The conference cordially thanks the committee for the care with which it has thus completed the work intrusted to it, directs that the scheme be printed in the proceedings of the conference, and commends it to public notice as the association's contribution to the further elucidation of the question.

This conference expresses its deep gratification at the adoption by The Hague Peace Conference of a scheme of international arbitration, which carries out one of the main objects of the association, as expressed in reiterated resolutions from the time of its opening conference at Brussels in 1873. The conference recognises as specially valuable the following leading features of the scheme, viz.:

First—The nomination of a body of men of recognized competence in questions of international law, and enjoying high ethic esteem, who will be ready to act as arbitrators.

Second—The selection by the parties to any international dispute from among the members of the above-named body of arbitrators and an umpire to form an arbitral tribunal.

Third—The creation of a permanent administrative council, composed of the diplomatic representatives at the Court of The Hague, with the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs as its President.

Fourth—The establishment, under the direction of the above-named council of a permanent bureau, whose services will be at the disposal of all arbitral tribunals.

The conference, therefore, urges the members of the association to use their influence in their respective countries

To procure the early ratification of The Hague Convention relative to the settlement of international differences;

To promote treaties between two or more States agreeing to submit their differences to arbitration under the provisions of the convention.

The conference decides that a special committee be appointed to examine in detail the provisions of The Hague Conventions and to prepare a report thereon for the next conference.

The report was adopted.

CHARLES H. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Charles H. Butler of New York was next introduced and read a paper on "Immunity of Private Property at Sea from Capture During War." He said, in part:

That war must and will continue to exist is inevitable, but even if the most sanguine expectations in that direction were realized, war would still remain as the final expedient for enforcing the awards of those tribunals, in fact, as a form of police power, if as nothing else.

"Freedom in time of peace prepare for war," is a universally adopted principle which may have a double interpretation. To the minds of military or naval officers it properly means strengthened armament, offensive and defensive, on land and on sea, best adapted to resist and to destroy the forces of the possible enemy.

To organization such as this, an entirely different meaning is conveyed by these words. They mean before the battle cry is sounded, while nations are at peace with each other, while existing circumstances tend toward harmony and facilitate adjustment, to make every effort to extend those ameliorating and restraining influences that have already done so much to mitigate the horrors of war.

There can be no doubt that among the greatest desiderata in this respect are the relief of non-combatant citizens of belligerent powers from burdens and suffering, and the confinement, as far as possible, of the operations of war to the regularly organized military and naval forces of the belligerents.

MARATIME PROPERTY IS LOST.

Owners of private property on land undoubtedly suffer great, and in many cases, irremediable damage, the result, for instance, of a bombardment. But title to ground and property on land does not pass by capture, and title to maritime property on the sea does pass merely on account of enemy ownership.

It is this great difference as to title that appeals most forcibly to the minds of those who are trained in the science of fine distinctions, and there can be no doubt that the best way to attain the object we all desire is to eliminate that distinction. Rules and regulations must be made as to blockade, contraband, right of search. These belligerent rights must be maintained, but the owners of maritime property should, as to title and ownership, be placed upon the same footing as the owners of property upon the land.

It is not the purpose of this paper to advance any arguments in favor of the freedom of private and unoffending property on the sea from capture during war, either from the standpoint of humanity or expediency.

The object is to show that from its first inception as a Nation the United States has always been, as it now is, in favor of the abolition of capture of private property; that it has consistently and without regard to existing conditions always supported the principle, and has always been, as it is now, ready and anxious to adopt the rule for itself, and to have all other maritime nations adopt it.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S STAND.

Benjamin Franklin was among the first to enunciate the rule that private vessels loaded with private goods should be unmolested in time of war. As early as 1783 he expressed himself in a letter to Mr. Oswald, one of the British Plenipotentiaries, who, with our Commissioners, framed the treaty that made the United States a friendly neighbor of Great Britain, as in favor of a clause exempting private property at sea from capture if non-offending. This provision, however, was not adopted in the treaty.

In 1785 Franklin concluded with the co-operation of his fellow-plenipotentiaries Thomas Jefferson and John Adams a treaty with the King of Prussia, which included the provision which had been rejected by the British Commissioners.

During the entire period of 116 years which has elapsed since Benjamin Franklin first formally announced the American position on this question, the policy of the United States has remained exactly the same as it was then and is now.

Mr. Butler then rehearsed the correspondence during the war of the Crimea, and afterward in regard to the accession of the United States to the Declaration of Paris in 1856, showing that Mr. Marcy consistently refused to accede to the article abolishing privateering unless a provision was added to it for the immunity of private and non-offending commerce.

Mr. Butler also referred to the treaties of 1858 with Bolivia and of 181 with Italy, in both of which the minority rule is recognized.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S VIEWS.

President McKinley again asserted the American doctrine on this subject in his message of December, 1898, partly as follows, after discussing the rule:

"I therefore suggest for your consideration that the Executive be authorized to correspond with the Governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea not contraband of war from capture or destruction by belligerent powers."

Mr. Butler then referred to the resolutions which were introduced in both houses of Congress indorsing the President's recommendation and authorizing him and the Secretary of State to carry them out.

The conference at The Hague gave President McKinley and Secretary Hay an opportunity of placing the United States on record before the world in this matter.

Accordingly, in the instructions to those eminent men who so brilliantly represented us at the august assembly, they were directed to announce the position of this Government in regard to capture of private property and to urge the adoption of the rule of immunity.

REJECTED AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The distinguished representative of the United States to the Court of the German Emperor, and who headed our delegation to The Hague, fought hard and well, assisted by his able colleagues, to obtain the consideration and adoption of this proposition by the conference, but he was unsuccessful, as a majority of the delegates of the powers represented maintained that it was not within the scope of the conference.

The proposition, however, of holding a separate congress to specially consider this subject met with a more favorable reception; it is to be hoped that, as the United States has taken the initiative in this matter, the President will call such a conference at an early day, and that the result of its deliberations will be to put the finishing touches upon that crown of diplomacy to which Count Nesselrode referred three-quarters of a century ago.

War for conquest of territory is a thing of the past. Commerce is now the great conqueror, and her greatest conquest will be when she shall have conquered war itself.

Thomas Barclay of Paris spoke on the same subject, after which the conference adjourned until to-morrow.

BICYCLE TRUST IS ORGANIZED.

Manufacturers Take All the Stock of the American Company—A. G. Spalding Is Made President.

The American Bicycle Company, known as the "Bicycle Trust," which was incorporated two months ago with a capital of $40,000,000, completed its permanent organization at a meeting held at the company's offices, 132 Nassau Street, yesterday. The company secures control of forty-four plants. For the purchase of the various plants the new company will issue $10,000,000 5 per cent. twenty-year gold debenture bonds, $10,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock, and $20,000,000 common stock. It was announced in an official statement given out after the meeting that the manufacturers have taken all the $10,000,000 preferred stock and the $20,000,000 common stock, and have subscribed for a substantial part of the debenture bonds. The following officers and Directors were elected:

Albert G. Spalding, President; Col. George Pope, First Vice President; J. E. Bromley, Second Vice President; A. L. Garford, Treasurer; C. W. Dickerson, Secretary.

Directors.—Albert G. Spalding, Seabright, N. J.; Col. Albert A. Pope, Boston; A. Featherstone, Chicago; R. L. Coleman, New York; J. W. Kiser, Chicago; E. C. Stearns, Syracuse; R. S. Crawford, Hagerstown, Md.; Charles L. Ames, Chicago; R. Philip Gormully, Chicago; Harry A. Lozier, Sr., Cleveland.

The following concerns have been purchased by, and have become part of the American Bicycle Company: Acme Manufacturing Company, Reading, Penn.; American Saddle Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Amos & Frost Company, Chicago, Ill.; Barnes Cycle Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Black Manufacturing Company, Erie, Penn.; Buffalo Cycle Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. A. Christy & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland Machine Screw Company, (steel ball and stamping department,) Cleveland, Ohio; Colton Cycle Company, Toledo Ohio; Crawford Manufacturing Company, Hagerstown, Md.; Columbus Bicycle Company, Columbus, Ohio; Fanning Cycle Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. Featherstone & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Elyria Manufacturing Company, Elyria, Ohio; Geneva Cycle Company, Geneva, Ohio; Gormully & Jeffery Company, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Rapids Cycle Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Hart & Cooley Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Hartford Cycle Company, Hartford, Conn.; Hartford Rubber Works, Hartford, Conn.; Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Company, Plymouth, Ind.; Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Indianapolis Rubber Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lamb Manufacturing Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; H. A. Lozier & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. D. Meiselbach, Milwaukee, Wis.; Milwaukee Engineering Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Milwaukee Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; North Buffalo Wheel Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Nuttall Manufacturing Company, Nyack, N. Y.; Peoria Rubber and Manufacturing Company, Peoria, Ill.; Rope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.; Shelby Cycle Manufacturing Company, Shelby, Ohio; C. J. Smith & Sons' Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Sterling Cycle Works, Kenosha, Wis.; Stover Bicycle Manufacturing Company, Freeport, Ill.; Syracuse Cycle Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; George L. Thompson Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Viking Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio; Western Wheel Works, Chicago, Ill., and the White Sewing Machine Company, (bicycle department,) Cleveland, Ohio.

RAIL COAL MINE COMBINE.

Pittsburg Coal Company Absorbs Property of 104 Firms and Individuals—Capital, $64,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—The Pittsburg rail coal mine combination has been formed, and a meeting will be held within two weeks to elect officers. The new corporation is called the Pittsburg Coal Company, and its capital stock is $64,000,000. It owns the coal properties of 104 of the 107 individuals and firms in the business, has practically absolute control of the docks and coal loading plants on the Great Lakes, and has a monopoly on all the outlets to the coal markets of the East, West, and Northwest.

There is an understanding between this combine and the combine of the river coal interests of the Pittsburg district, so that neither will encroach upon the territory of the other, thus putting the Pittsburg district, with its output of 22,918,804 tons of coal last year, in the hands of two great concerns. Of that total output last year the properties now owned by the Pittsburg Coal Company produced over 17,000,000 tons, and this year it is expected that the production will exceed 20,000,000 tons. Included in the assets of the concerns taken over are 81,230 acres of coal land and 7,120 acres of surface land situated in the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland, in the State of Pennsylvania.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Progress of the Scheme—Probable Capitalization $10,000,000.

It was reported yesterday that some progress had been made in the formation of the Industrial Trust Company of America, whose plan has been under discussion for several months. If its organization is effected and present plans hold it will care for the financial and banking interests of rubber, cotton, leather, and other industries, and establish branches at distributing centres. The capitalization talked of is $10,000,000.

The promotion of the scheme is in the hands of Charles R. Flint, and an announcement of the advancement of the project to a stage of accomplishment may be expected late in the Fall.

ANTI-TRUST TOBACCO FACTORY.

All Machinery for the St. Louis Building Contracted For.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The last contract was closed yesterday for the machinery of the anti-trust tobacco factory to be established in St. Louis. Workmen are already at work on a building making the necessary changes in the structure. General Manager Logan left the city last night for the East to complete some of the minor details in regard to the organization of the company, but refused to say who is behind him in the enterprise.

It is understood that a number of prominent men who were formerly in the tobacco business, but sold out to the trust, are in the new company, among them Col. M. C. Wetmore, Adrian De Yong, and several former employes of the Liggett & Meyers and Drummond factories.

The new factory will be thoroughly equiped with the latest improved machinery, and will have an output equal to any in the city.

Brewing Company Elects Officers.

The Hudson County Brewing Company of Hoboken, N. J., which was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $300,000, met yesterday at the concern's office, 47 Newark Street, and organized by electing these officers: President—F. William Bender; First Vice President—Herman Raub; Second Vice President—Edward Bergmann; Treasurer—John Gergen; Secretary—Morton Bishop. Mr. Bender said that the brewery probably would be situated on Jersey City Heights.

Air Brake Company Increases Capital.

TRENTON, N. J. Aug. 31.—The New York Air Brake Company filed papers to-day with the Secretary of State increasing its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The papers were signed by C. A. Starbuck, President, and John C. Thompson, Secretary, of the company.

Plumbers' Pool Has Collapsed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31.—The master plumbers' "pool" has collapsed, and the notices which were to be sent out to the manufacturers and jobbers to-morrow demanding that they sell only to members of the master plumbers' association will not be issued. Instead, a meeting will be held in Baltimore shortly, at which an effort will be made to adjust matters. A meeting of the new manufacturers and jobbers' association will be held within two weeks.

Window Glass Manufacturers Meet.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—A meeting of window glass manufacturers of this country is in session here for the purpose of discussing the wage question and the general situation. All the factories in the American Glass Company and a majority of the independent factories are represented. A strong effort is being made to prevent an early resumption of operations, as it is claimed that over-production would demoralize the market.

LIMIT TO RECIPROCITY.

Important Decision Debarring French Colonies from Privileges Granted to the Mother Country.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced an important decision relating to the interpretation of the reciprocal tariff agreement between the United States and France. The merchandise in the case in question was rum imported from Martinique, a colony of France, upon which the Collector at this port assessed the regular duty of $2.25 per proof gallon. The importer, George S. Nicholas, protested, claiming that the rate should be only $1.75 per proof gallon, as provided for in the section of the Dingley Tariff act relating to the reciprocity agreements.

The board overrules the protest, for the reasons stated in an opinion by Judge Somerville. He quotes the section of the law which provides for "equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries and their colonies, but he adds that the particular agreement in question does not cover the colonies of France. In fact, the proclamation of President McKinley of May 30, 1898, announcing the reciprocity agreement, makes no mention of the French colonies, but simply extends the reduced rates so as to include the "products of France."

Under a well-known principle of law the board holds that the specific inclusion of the one must be interpreted as the exclusion of the other. The colonies of France, therefore, do not benefit by the agreement. The proclamation of the President, it may be added, follows the terms of the agreement itself. The view of the board is in accordance with that previously announced by the Attorney General, who held that Tunis and Algeria, as colonies of France, did not benefit by the agreement.

Judge Somerville adds:

"This construction is rendered the more reasonable by the present policy of so many countries in extending their colonial possessions to such distant parts of the globe, and of permitting local tariff laws to prevail in such acquired territory."

LONG ISLAND BANKERS MEET.

Charges on the Collection of Country Checks the Chief Theme Discussed at Long Beach.

Charges on the collection of country checks was the principal subject discussed at the Fall meeting of the Long Island group of the State Bankers' Association, which began at Long Beach yesterday. On this subject Bradford Rhodes, President of the Mamaroneck Bank, who made the principal address of the day, said:

"The country check is now receiving a large share of the attention of bankers' associations, and in this connection I desire to remind you of the fact that the country check is to-day the most efficient means of carrying on the internal commerce of the United States. A tax imposed for the specific purpose of curtailing the use of these instruments is an attempt to curtail the facilities of trade, and until such as bankers realize this fact we are losing sight of the most essential principle concerned in discussing these evidences of credit. A bank is performing one of its primary and most legitimate functions in promoting the mobility of capital with a minimum movement of money itself. In the absence of a credit bank note currency—which is wholly lacking in the United States—the largest possible use of bank checks should be encouraged. They are almost an ideal form of credit currency, sound, elastic, doing their work, and being promptly retired after performing the service which called them into existence. If a plan is put into effect to make them pass at par all over the country, or at least at the respective money centres, they will possess the essential elements of a sound bank note.

"When a check drawn on a bank anywhere in the United States is made payable to the order of the payee at par in New York, or the other centres, we will have an elastic currency without an act of Congress."

On the general subject of the trend of the times in banking, Mr. Rhodes said that "the proposal to divide the accumulations of the provident among the unthrifty by debasing the money of the country seems to be less favorably received now than it was in 1896." Concentration, he said, was the tendency of the day in banking, especially in New York City. The trend of the times, he declared, pointed to the need of broad-minded men.

Most of the leading bankers of Long Island are in attendance at the meeting which is presided over by James M. Brush, President of the Bank of Huntington, who is Chairman of the group; Frank Jenkins, Cashier of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, is Secretary. The first business session was held yesterday morning, and at 1 P. M. the members sat down to dinner at the Long Beach Hotel.

ANNUAL REPORT ON PENSIONS.

Near

RESIGNATION OF FIGUEREO

Dominican President Yields His Executive Authority.

THE REVOLUTION SUCCESSFUL

Ministers to Hold Offices Till Provisional Government Is Formed—Jimenes Likely to be President.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 31.—President Figuereo has resigned.

The Ministers will continue at the head of their various departments until a provisional Government has been formed, after which the elections for President and Vice President will take place.

This city is quiet to-day, but business is at a standstill.

Gen. Figuereo leaves here to-day for Azua.

The political prisoners have all been released. The revolutionists are still advancing, and they may enter the city in a few days. Santiago, Moca, Lavega, Puerto Plata, San Francisco de Macoris, and Bani have declared in favor of the revolution. Santiago was taken after a strong fight. It is expected that all the other places will submit to the revolution without any more fighting, principally owing to the fact that the President has resigned.

The Dominion gunboat Restauracion is ashore on the rocks at the entrance to the harbor of Macoris. Efforts are being made to get her off, but fears are entertained that she may prove a total loss, the necessary plant for saving her being wanting.

The United States cruiser New Orleans and the French cruiser Cecille are still in port.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 31.—President Figuereo yielded his executive authority to his Council of Ministers at 12 M. to-day. Official notice of the change in administration has been received from the capital by Gen Imbert, who is the Provisional Governor of this city by direction of the Revolutionary Committee. With the fall of Figuereo the revolution is victorious.

The camp of Gen. Garrido, nine miles from this city, was the chief seat of the revolution in this district. There were 800 revolutionists in it. Dr. Frias was in command of the infantry. With him was Senor Despradel from Puerto Plata. In their following they had all the young men of that city. Gen. Garrido opened negotiations with the Government authorities of Puerto Plata looking to its instant surrender. The city surrendered Aug. 26.

The part of the revolutionary army besieging the City of Santiago de los Caballeros demanded its surrender. Its officials refused to consider proposals and the revolutionists attacked and captured the city. New negotiations were opened with Gen. Caceres and Jose Vosquez, demanding a surrender of the fort. They declined to consider the terms offered. Cordero and Villaverde, of the revolutionary forces, attacked the fort on the night of Aug. 27, and the place was taken by storm. After the capture of the fort the officer who was in command and part of the Government troops entertained the victors. The casualties of the revolutionary army were one officer and six men wounded.

On Aug. 28, Gen. Manuel Cocco, Government delegate, and Emilio Cordero, Governor of the District of Puerta Plata, who said they were inspired by patriotic and humanitarian ideas, turned the city over to the Municipal Council. The Council in turn transferred it to Gens. Imbert and Juan Garrido, and the other officers of the revolution. The transfer took place in the presence of the Consular Corps, prominent citizens, and a large number of the people. Popular demonstrations followed. The revolutionary chiefs were complimented on their victory, and their wish to sustain the will of the people. The revolutionary chiefs eulogized the authorities.

Gen. Garrido was appointed Commander in Chief, Gen. Imbert Governor General, and Eugenio Billanuev Town Major. The former Government officials, having approved of the programme of the revolutionary party, will remain at their posts.

CAPE HATIEN, Haiti, Aug. 31.—News just received here confirms the report that President Figuereo of the Dominican Republic has abdicated. It is added that he abdicated in favor of Jimenes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received official confirmation of the resignation of President Figuereo of Santo Domingo.

JIMENES WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

To Leave Cuba for Santo Domingo—Governor General Brooke Orders His Release—He Expects to be Elected.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 31.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, will leave Santiago to-morrow, on a specially chartered steamer, the Georges Croise, Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, having received instructions from Gov. Gen. Brooke to release him from custody, unless there are indications that he is promoting a filibustering expedition.

To-day Gen. Jimenes received numerous dispatches from Santo Domingo announcing the downfall of the old Government and urging his speedy arrival. He says the revolution has been practically bloodless, as the people are almost unanimous against the old régime.

Gen. Jimenes has issued a long proclamation announcing the reforms he will institute if he be chosen President. The existing laws of Santo Domingo, he asserts, adequate, if properly enforced. All that is needed is honest execution. He has no doubt of his own immediate success.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

Prospects of Continuation of the Contract with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company Discussed.

News of the complete success of the Dominican revolution was received yesterday in this city by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, of which Smith M. Weed is President and Charles W. Wells Vice President. The information was contained in the following cablegram from the company's agent in the City of Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic:

President Figuereo has resigned. Same Cabinet will continue as a temporary arrangement.

Late Wednesday night Mr. Wells received at his Summer home, in Greenwich, Conn., from another representative of the company, the following message:

The revolutionary party has been successful. The Dominican Government has already agreed to surrender. So soon as the change takes place the provisional government will call a special election. Jimenes is likely to win as the Presidential candidate at the coming election.

Mr. Wells, when seen yesterday afternoon at the offices of the company in the Empire Building, expressed neither surprise nor concern at the outcome of the revolutionary movement, and said that he had perfect confidence that the contract between the company and the existing Government would be respected by the new authorities. He intimated that the power of the United States Government would be exerted, if necessary, to that end.

Since 1893 the San Domingo Improvement Company, by virtue of a contract with the Heureaux Administration, has exercised a large measure of control over Dominican affairs. By virtue of this contract it became the agent for the payment of the Dominican debt, amounting to £4,236,750, the principal and interest being payable in gold in London. The rate of interest on the Dominican bonds varies from 2% to 6 per cent., and the company has established a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the obligations, some of which have nearly 100 years to run.

According to a prospectus issued by the company, the revenue of the Government in 1892, the year before the contract became operative, amounted to $1,305,000, the Mexican silver dollar being the standard. Since then there has been a steady increase, and in 1898 the income amounted to $3,400,000. All of the revenues are collected by the company, which turns over $15,000 a week to the native authorities for the support of the Government retaining the remainder for expenses, interest, and the sinking fund. Of course the company hopes to reap a large profit from the arrangement.

"Besides this direct relation with the Government," said Vice President Wells, "our company has other important interests in Santo Domingo. We own the principal railroad in the country, which now runs from Puerto Plata, on the seacoast, to the interior City of Santiago, a distance of about fifty miles. We now have a force of 500 men engaged in building an extension of the road from Santiago to Mosa, about twenty miles in length, and when this is completed we expect to extend the line twenty miles further to Macoris, where it will connect with the only other railroad in the country. The latter is about fifty miles long, extending from Samana Bay to La Vega. It is owned by the Bairds of Glasgow, who are anxious to dispose of it to us. Our road runs through a mountainous country, which presented difficulties too great for the Belgian engineers who built it for the German company from which we purchased it. We are now rebuilding several miles of the original line, in order to do away with the steep grades which have interfered largely with its operation.

"The commercial affairs of the country are largely in the hands of German firms, but there are important American interests besides those controlled by our company. Many of the largest sugar and banana plantations are owned by Americans, the planters living in the island in the Winter months and coming to the United States in Summer.

"We have no fear that any American interest will suffer by the change of government. The United States Government has just loaned us the services of an efficient customs officer to take charge of the custom house at one of the principal Dominican seaports. We expect to employ Americans at the other ports as soon as we can obtain the right men. We have a dozen representatives, mostly Americans, residing in the principal towns of the country. They have informed us that the insurrection has not thus far interfered with our interests or with the general prosperity of the island.

"This revolution has not been a bloody affair. In fact, in the only battle of serious magnitude which has been reported the insurgents were defeated by the Government forces. But there appears to be a general desire for a change, mainly due to the currency question, which has been the cause of popular upheavals in the United States and other countries. It is singular, but true, that the prosperity of the country was the real cause of the currency trouble. The banking facilities are inadequate, and the people are in the habit of hoarding any money which comes into their possession. When times began to improve there was a shortage of silver coin with which to do business, and President Heureaux, who was not the corrupt tyrant he has been painted, decided on an issue of paper currency to meet the demand. The foreign firms started a campaign to debase this currency, and succeeded better than they expected—so well that they ruined themselves and involved the country in the present trouble.

"It is probable, but by no means certain, that Gen. Jimenes will be elected President of the republic. There will certainly be other candidates, among whom will be Gen. Horacio Vasquez, who is at the head of the Provisional Government established by the revolutionists. He is a brother of Leonte Vasquez, the former Dominican Consul General in this city."

Consul General A. W. Gil, the only official representative in this country of the defeated Dominican Government, returned to New York yesterday from Saranac Lake, where his wife is ill. An air of despondency pervaded his office at 31 Broadway when a reporter called there yesterday afternoon. The attachés of the Consulate were discussing among themselves the press dispatches from their disturbed country, while Mr. Gil was disinclined to talk about the situation. "I have received no official communication from my Government for a week," he said. "I cabled a request for definite information this morning, and hope to receive a reply by to-morrow at the latest. What the effect of the reported overthrow of the Government will be I cannot say. I shall remain here and continue to discharge my duties as Consul General until further orders."

Adriano Grullon, the New York representative of Gen. Jimenes and of the Dominican revolutionary party, was exceedingly happy over the news of the defeat of the Government and the prospects of the election of his chief as President of the republic. "This success has come sooner than even I dared to hope," he said, "though I have had no doubt from the first that the revolutionists would win, because I knew that they possessed the sympathy of practically all the people except those connected with the former Government. The work for which I came here is now concluded, or will be in a few days; but I shall remain until ordered elsewhere by Gen. Jimenes."

It has been rumored that Mr. Grullon would be sent to Washington as Minister of the Dominican Republic upon the accession to the Presidency of Gen. Jimenes. Mr. Grullon declined to discuss this report, although he said that a Minister undoubtedly would be appointed. The Dominican Government now has no diplomatic representative in this country.

Mr. Grullon was asked if the overthrow of the old Government would have any effect upon the contract of the San Domingo Improvement Company.

"As to that, I cannot say," he replied. "Most of the men who will be charged with the duties of the new administration have been absent from the country for years—practically exiled. This contract was made with the Heureaux Administration, and, like other acts of that Government, will be the subject of inquiry. If the contract is a fair one and in the interest of the country it will be respected by the new authorities; if not, of course, they will do whatever is in their power to protect the people from injustice. That is all I can say at present.

"I am glad to see that the representatives of the San Domingo Improvement Company now concede the success of the popular uprising against the old Government. They have asserted all along that the revolution was doomed to failure, and they undoubtedly desired it to fail. This company enjoyed very close relations with President Heureaux, and his death and the overthrow of his Government cannot but be sad news, however confident it may be of the support of the United States Government in enforcing the provisions of its contract."

Mr. Grullon said that he desired to deny emphatically a published statement that the banking houses of Gen. Jimenes in New York, London, Paris, and Hamburg had failed. "No enterprise with which Gen. Jimenes was connected ever failed," he said. "Some of his houses went into liquidation, and the creditors in every case received 100 cents on the dollar. His credit is absolutely unimpaired both in the United States and Europe."

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Sir Robert T. Reid, Q. C., former Attorney General, continued his argument for Great Britain. He contended that even were it true that the Dutch abandoned Amakurufort in 1648 there was ample evidence to show they held, without dispute, the Orinoco almost to its source and the whole of the Essequibo.

Argentine Currency Conversion.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 31.—The Executive has introduced a bill into Congress fixing the conversion of the currency at the ratio of 44 gold centavos to a paper dollar. The reserve will be formed by means of various measures, including a 1 per cent. reduction in the salaries of all officials.

Belgian Constitutional Motion Lost.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected a motion to revise the Constitution, the vote standing 59 against 31. The motion was intended to pave the way for a universal suffrage bill.

Attempt to Kill Chilean President.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 31.—A bomb which did not explode, was deposited on the balcony of the President's residence to-day.

WILL OF MRS. ANN D. LEE.

Personal Estate Bequenthed to Daughter, the Countess of Waldersee.

The will of the late Mrs. Ann D. Lee, who died in Hamburg, Germany, on March 30 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. According to the petition, the value of the estate is unknown.

To her daughter Mary, Countess of Waldersee, Mrs. Lee gives her books, ornaments, clothing, and private papers. The will states that Mrs. Lee had already given to the Countess her pictures, furniture, and silver.

To David Bradley Lee the testatrix bequeaths for life the income of her bonds and securities now on deposit with the United States Trust Company.

The will bears the date of June 6, 1890. William Walter Phelps is appointed executor of the estate.

Music at W. H. Seward Park.

There will be music at W. H. Seward Park at 8 P. M. to-day by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The following is the programme:

"Hail, Columbia."
Overture, "Siege of Rochelle"..... Balfe
Waltz, "La Carmela"..... Witmark
"Episodes in a Policeman's Life"..... Reeves
Cake Walk, "Dusky Dudes"..... Schwartz
Barcarolle, "Napoli-ine, I Am Dreaming of Thee"..... Meyrelles
"A Musical Tour Thro' Europe"..... Conradi
Characteristic, "Smoky Mokes"..... Holzman
Cornet Solo, "Baby's Prayer"..... Mr. R. L. Halle.
A musical comedy, "Before the Fottlights"..... Bendix
"The Hottest Ever"..... Brown
"Mid the Green Fields of Virginia"..... Harris
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER

American Trading Company Could Obtain Almost Any Concession, as China Wants Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The project of certain capitalists to organize a United States and China trading company to control the bulk of the trade of China has excited much comment among the commercial people of this city, some of whom give the scheme, formulated by the Chinese Consul General, their unqualified approval.

A move has been made to organize the company, which, it is understood, is liberally backed by the Chinese Government, although the Consul General is acting in his individual capacity. In brief, the proposition is that, if a company is formed here with from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 capital, it can secure from the Chinese Government about every trading, contracting, and commercial concession that it sees fit to ask for.

To prevent total annihilation as a nation, the kingdom is obliged to secure a commercial alliance with some other strong nation, and the only friendly Government has proved to be the United States.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association has appointed its President, A. S. Barbaro, to act in the matter, and at a meeting of capitalists and business men it was decided to prepare an address, to be sent to every commercial body in the Union, setting forth the advantages of accepting the offer made virtually by the Chinese Government.

DOWAGER EMPRESS'S LETTER.

Complains to Emperor of Japan of European Agression.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 31.—Mail advices brought by the steamer Empress of India contain a rough translation of the letter recently sent by the Empress Dowager of China to the Emperor of Japan on the proposed alliance between the two countries. The Empress thanked her "good cousin" for his good wishes. The writer, she said, was in great difficulties. European powers were pressing for a portion of the empire. England, France, Germany, and Italy had presented demands, and the Empress did not know what to do to satisfy these greedy dogs. England was the worst of all, for she had not disguised her longings for the Yang-Tse-Kiang Valley, and had evidently set on Italy to claim Funkien. But she had done more; she had attempted to frustrate her (the Empress's) relations with Russia. Such indignities were insufferable, and she had therefore addressed herself to her good friend the Emperor of Japan for succor in her distress.

Promises of subsidies, of appointing Japanese to command the fleet and armies, of freedom of trade to Japanese ships and merchants, accompanied this espistle, and finally Japan was invited to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, to get rid of China's enemies.

Italian Warships for China.

PEKING, Aug. 31.—Owing to the spirit of opposition and evasion shown by the Tsung-li-Yamen in the negotiations now progressing between China and Italy, the Italian squadron in Chinese waters will be immediately reinforced by two torpedo boat destroyers.

FRIENDSHIP FOR ENGLAND.

London Globe's Comments on the Ohio Convention Platform.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Commenting on the paragraph in the platform adopted yesterday at the Ohio State Democratic Convention denouncing "the secret and vicious alliance now in evidence between England and the Republican Administration," The Globe to-day says that no such alliance is ever likely to come to pass. The paper belittles the effect of such an utterance upon the Americans, and says:

"The more cordial friendship which has latterly grown up between the great English-speaking nations has struck too deep roots on both sides of the Atlantic to be blown away by a puff of electioneering wind."

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

Action Upon It Not Likely to be Taken for Some Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Hay this morning entertained at breakfast at his residence Baron Sternberg, the German representative on the Samoan Commission, who is about to sail for Berlin, to confer with the authorities there respecting Samoan matters.

The German Minister was with Secretary Hay to-day for some time. The conference related in some degree to the Samoan question; but it is improbable that any joint steps will be taken in the matter for some weeks to come, though the State Department is inclined to make the effort to have the treaty ready for submission to the Senate when Congress reconvenes.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR TALK.

Minister Correa Says Nicaragua and Costa Rica Are Friendly.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 10.—The meeting of President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Sierra of Honduras on board a steamer on July 25 is believed to have resulted in an offensive and defensive treaty between the two countries against Costa Rica and Salvador and probably Guatemala.

Preparations are, it is said, being made for a possible war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica for possession of the watershed of the canal route through Nicaragua, from the Pacific to Castillo, on the Rio San Juan del Norte, thence using that river to the Caribbean Sea as it bounds Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Nicaragua wants to gain control of the entire route.

President Zelaya has issued a call for a new five-hundred-thousand-dollar loan. Subscriptions started in an active manner, but fell off to almost nothing in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Regarding the report that the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras have formed a secret alliance against Costa Rica, Minister Correa of Nicaragua to-day authorized a statement, of which the following is part:

"The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have never been on better terms than they are at present. As to the reported alliance between Honduras and Nicaragua, there has been an alliance de facto for many years past. If President Zelaya has held a conference with President Sierra, it is undoubtedly due to long-continued acquaintance between them and also to the tour President Sierra has been making to points in Honduras near the Nicaraguan boundary. The statement that there is any joint purpose to wrest from Costa Rica the province of Guanacaste is, of course, without foundation, as that province was given by Nicaragua to Costa Rica over forty years ago."

I. F. PICK ROBBED IN CHICAGO.

New Yorker Was Relieved of $80 by a Female Acquaintance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—I. F. Pick, a New York man in Chicago on business, entered a saloon on State Street, formed the acquaintance of Ray Barr, a young woman, and after he reached the sidewalk found that his pocked had been picked of $80.

"This is the woman who got my money, I am sure," he said, when he faced Ray Barr in court at the Harrison Street Station to-day.

"You should have been more careful, Mr. Pick," said Justice Martin. "There are many persons in Chicago who swindle visitors from smaller towns." The woman was required to furnish $300 bonds for her appearance in the Criminal Court.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Ten New Branches to be Provided for during the Coming Year.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Public Library, at the office of President David A. Boody, 57 Broadway, Manhattan, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $150,000 for the library for 1900. Ten new branches are to be provided for at an estimated cost of $92,000. In a letter to the board dated yesterday, President Boody says that in the establishment of his free circulating library all the territory of the Borough of Brooklyn has been studied with a view of bringing its advantages to the greatest number of our people.

For the four branches already established, $52,295 is asked for 1900, as against $38,000 allowed for 1899, divided as follows: Administration, $9,400; books, $21,000; other expenses, $21,895.

WEST SIDERS' BIG OUTING.

The Annual Tammany Excursion from the Seventh Assembly District.

Twelve thousand people enjoyed the free excursion to Union Grove, Carteret, N. J., given to the women and children of the west side by the Tammany organization of the Seventh Assembly District yesterday. The crowd was conveyed to the grove on the steamer Bay Queen and the barges Susquehanna, Sands, Spear, and Columbia. To avoid a dangerous crush, the start was made at about 9:30 o'clock from three points—the foot of West Seventeenth Street, Bloomfield Street, and West Seventeenth Street. The American Band, under the leadership of W. L. Bowran of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, furnished music throughout the day. Dancing was enjoyed on board the barges and at the pavilion at Union Grove, and the excellent vaudeville entertainment was the centre of attraction.

Elaborate arrangements were made for feeding the multitude. Five thousand loaves of bread, 3,500 pounds of cooked meats, and 5,200 quarts of sterilized milk were taken along. This generous provision was more than enough for the day, and 2,000 loaves of bread, three barrels of meat, and several hundred quarts of milk were distributed before the return to be taken home by the excursionists.

The day was without accident, and was full of happiness for the guests, more than half of whom were young children. The remainder were for the most part mothers and young women, although there was liberal sprinkling of men to help care for the crowd. The return was made at 7 o'clock.

USES NAPHTHA AND SMOKES.

Owner and Lover of Fancy Waistcoats Badly Burned.

Joseph Totonia, thirty-two years old, a bookkeeper, of 328 East Twenty-third Street, tried to remove some spots from his clothing and smoke a cigarette at the same time yesterday, and as a result he is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from severe burns of the face and body.

According to his friends, Totonia has a passion for fancy vests that is only exceeded by Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff. Yesterday he went into the saloon of Harry Messmer, at 362 First Avenue, to get an "eye-opener," when the bartender remarked to him that a particularly gorgeous vest he wore was marred by several spots. In so doing the bartender touched on a subject calculated to arouse all of Totonia's enthusiasm, and the bookkeeper, after borrowing a bottle of naphtha from his informant, sat down in the back room of the saloon to remove the obnoxious spots from his waistcoat.

Totonia worked assiduously, and after his vest was pretty well soaked with the fluid and the room filled with the fumes, he concluded that he could work more comfortably if solaced with a cigarette. He immediately proceeded to put the plan into operation, but he had no sooner struck the match than he was enveloped in flames, the fiercest coming from the region of his waistcoat and enveloping his head. The man screamed, and the bartender with several other men in the saloon came to the rescue. They tripped their coats around the shrieking man, and after several bottles of seltzer had been trained on the flames they were brought under control. Totonia was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance where it was found that he had sustained several burns of the abdomen, chest, neck, and face. The waistcoat was a wreck, and Totonia will spend several weeks in the hospital.

TRIED SUICIDE A SECOND TIME.

Baladeene Made a "Gun" Out of Gas Pipe and Improvised a Bullet.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31.—Joseph Baladeene, the musician who attempted to commit suicide last week by jumping into the ocean from a pier, made a second attempt to take his life to-day.

Baladeene secured a piece of gas pipe about three inches long, stuffed it full of powder, and for a bullet he melted a piece of lead pipe. For a firing pin he filed down a small bit of iron. He then held the gas pipe against his breast and hit the improvised trigger with a shoemaker's hammer. The "gun" exploded and he is now in a hospital. The physicians cannot say whether or not he will recover.

NEWS OF PEARY RELIEF PARTY.

Letter Received by a Friend of Prof. Wickoff of Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Peary relief expedition, which left Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in the Norwegian bark Diana on July 17, and which is composed of Princeton University professors and the Peary Relief Club of New York, was heard from to-day. Prof. Walter Wickoff, in a letter to Julius Morgan, wrote:

"About fifteen days out we encountered heavy and unusually large and numerous icebergs and terrific hurricane winds which compelled us to anchor. After the storm had passed we proceeded to Domino, off northern coast of Labrador. Our next point will be Baffin's Bay and Disco Island, where we will go inland in search of Peary."

RAILROAD HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Coroner's Jury Decides on the Fatal Accident at Seabright, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 31.—A Coroner's jury sitting here to-day held the Central Railroad of New Jersey responsible for the killing of three children on Aug. 23 at the North Borough railroad crossing.

It will be remembered that an express train ran into a buggy containing the family of Mr. Charles W. Trippe. The jury heard all the evidence in the case and then brought in a verdict holding the railroad responsible, because the train was running thirty miles an hour, which is above the rate of speed fixed by the local authorities. The jury also held that the road should have kept the brush cleared away from the sides of the roadbed near the crossing so that persons crossing could see plainly up and down both tracks.

UNDER WATER LAND GRANTS.

Railway and Improvement Companies Receive Jamaica Bay Rights.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The State Land Board, at its meeting this morning, granted the applications of the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway and the Rockaway Park Improvement Company for grants of land under the waters of Jamaica Bay for beneficial enjoyment and to use as a pleasure resort. The railway company secures seventeen acres and the improvement company forty acres.

Another application for grants of land under water was granted to Lillia Babbitt Hyde and others of New York, of land under the East River at Long Island City for purposes of commerce. The board makes this grant irrespective of the contention made by the Department of Docks of New York City, to the effect that it will conflict with the city's rights.

Newport's Casino Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The Casino dance was well attended this evening, there being many dancers on the floor, while the galleries were well filled before the dancing began. Among the many dancing were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Edith Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. W. L. Kane, Miss Kane, Mrs. W. R. Travers, Miss Madeline Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. James A. Swan, Miss Tinker, Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Taylor, Mrs. F. B. Swayne, Miss King, Mrs. Walters, Miss Woollett, Miss Cameron, Miss Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Kidd, Col. John Hare Powel, Marquis De San Vito, A. De Navarro, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, W. Hude Neilson, Henry Clews, Jr., Winfield Scott Hoyt, George P. Eustis, Walter Andrews, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Fernando Yznaga, Columbus S. Baldwin, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Buchanan Winthrop, E. D. Cleveland, W. R. Morgan, C. Ogden Codman, Jr., H. R. Taylor, Austin Gray, Sidney Woollett, Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr., W. Forbes Morgan, McDougall Hawkes, Capt. H. C. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby.

A number of those on the floor dancing tonight have not been seen at the Casino dances for several years.

Advance order frequently necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES edition of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The end of the week will see large assemblages at all of the watering places. The approaching holiday will give many men a chance to stop over beyond Monday morning. So far there has been much hue and cry about the absence of men at the watering places. Southampton has been one of these, where the men are either very young or, again, married. Newport has been a bit more fortunate in this respect, as it has about the same set season after season. The last dance at the Meadow Club, at Southampton, takes place this evening. At the Newport Casino last evening there was the usual dance, and during the day the golf tournament and the minor outdoor sports kept society occupied.

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Among those returning to this country within the past few days have been Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, who have been abroad all Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun, who have been missed from Narragansett. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are coming Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart and Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard P. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Riggs and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond. The Rhinelander Stewarts have been at Homburg, and Mrs. Stewart has been abroad since last Winter. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond are returning from a short European trip, and will go direct to Lenox, to visit Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. The Vicomtesse Sayve was Miss Eileen O'Donnell of Baltimore. The same ship brings over Prince Cantacuzene, who is to marry Miss Julia Dent Grant.

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The death of Miss Martha Maria Anderson, at Hamburg, will be learned with much regret by many New Yorkers. Miss Anderson at one time resided with her aunt, Mrs. Walden Pell, in Paris. She has lived abroad for many years.

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There will be a subscription dance at the Seabright Golf Club this evening, organized by some of the young members of the club, and the following is a list of the patronesses: Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. George Vietor, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. Fischer Johnston, Mrs. McAllister Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Kellogg, Mrs. Carl Schefer, Mrs. John J. McCook, Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, Mrs. Fritz Achells, Mrs. William E. Strong, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, and Mrs. William Warren Hoppin. There will be a cotillion, led by Mr. Beekman Hoppin. This is the first dance ever given at the new clubhouse.

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The forest fires, which during last week made life at several of the Adirondack resorts uncomfortable, and the news of which kept many intending visitors to the North Woods, from repairing there, as usual in late August, were effectually quenched by the heavy rains of Sunday last. These fires were really a good deal of a menace to life, although they burned uncomfortably near to the hotels on Saranac Lake and at Childwold. The dense and pungent smoke and the light ashes which were their concomitants were annoying, but not dangerous in themselves, although they alarmed many timorous souls.

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Now that the fires are over, and the air has cleared, the Adirondacks are at their best, and both the day and night trains on the Delaware and Hudson and the Adirondack divisions of the New York Central are running northward daily in two sections, so great is the throng of passengers hurrying to the mountains from the seashore. This flow from sea to shore has, of course, its ebb, and many people who spent July and August in the mountains are now leaving them for the Long Island and New Jersey coast resorts, and for Newport and Bar Harbor, to pass the September weeks there. On the whole, however, the mountains are the gainers this year by the restlessness which always induces a move from sea to hills at this time.

***

Paul Smith's continues to be the Adirondack resort most favored by New York society, but there are many well-known people at the Ampersand, Saranac Inn, and the Wambeek on Saranac Lake, and at Childwold. The camps at Spitfire, on Upper St. Regis Lake, near Paul Smith's, are now all occupied by owners and guests. The serious illness of H. Walter Webb at the Twombly camp has depressed the social atmosphere, but there are nightly dinners at one or another of the camps, and the healthy outdoor life of the region is much enjoyed. Mr. Webb's brothers, Dr. Seward Webb, and Louis and Creighton Webb, are now all at the Twombly camp. Another brother-in-law of Mr. Webb—who married Miss Randolph, is hurrying home with his wife from Europe, and on his arrival on the St. Paul on Saturday will go at once to Paul Smith's.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore arrived at Paul Smith's on Tuesday from Narragansett Pier to spend September, and there are also there Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Howard Bear of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mellor of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hotchkiss, and William Rockefeller, with Dr. and Mrs. McAlpin, are at their camps on the Upper St. Regis.

***

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and the Misses Brice, ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache are at their camps on Saranac Lake. The Mortons have been entertaining several house parties, and there have also been many guests at Winone, the Bache camp.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Towse of Washington and Mrs. Fish are at their beautiful camp—Soule—on Lake Massaweepie, one of the most picturesque in the Adirondacks. It occupies a small island at the northwest corner of the lake, the rustic house is perfect, appointed, and the garden laid out to resemble an old Dutch garden is not the least attractive feature of the camp. Mr. and Mrs. Towse have at present in their house party as guests Mrs. Lusk and Mrs. Slade of New York and Miss Lockwood of Philadelphia. Among the guests at Childwold are Major Dorr of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Hun and Miss Susan Vanderpool of Albany, Miss Buchler of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, and Mr. and Mrs. Cordier of New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—Golf again drew the cottagers in large numbers to the grounds of the Newport Golf Club. To-morrow evening the cottage colony will be busy socially, as there are several large dinners on, the largest to be given by Mrs. Ogden Mills, while there will be an impromptu dinner dance and other affairs.

Dinner parties were quite numerous this evening, among the entertainers being Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. W. D. Clapp, Mrs. E. S. Willing, and Mrs. Henry Clews.

Mrs. E. Rollin Morse gave a trolley party late this evening, taking her guests to the Island Park in Portsmouth, where they were taken over in a steam launch to Gould Island.

A rumor is heard on Bellevue Avenue that a second amateur performance for charity is to be given in one of the large cottages.

Casino registers include Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. W. Graham Gilbert, Mrs. Thomas Meyer, Baron Herman, H. Pendleton Rogers, Jr., John Carr, Grace H. Carr, Mildred Wood, J. B. Stokes, Mrs. J. G. Meyers, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Irving Swan Brown.

Lieut. Victory Blue, United States Navy, to-day received congratulations on his engagement to Miss Eleanor Stewart of Jacksonville, Fla., a niece of Capt. Cooper of the navy, and who has been spending the Summer at Morristown, N. J. The wedding is set for Oct. 17.

Lispenard Slewart and A. Lanfear Norrie started from Newport to-day for their hunting trip in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who, with Prince Cantacuzene, are crossing the ocean from Europe, will pay a brief visit to Newport before going to their place on the Hudson.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will leave here on Tuesday next and sail for Europe on the day following. During their absence Robert L. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will remain at Sea Verge, and the steam yacht Electra will remain in commission until after the international yacht race.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are in Lenox for a short visit to William C. Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will remain at their cottage here until the last of the month.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Surgeon E. M. Shipp and J. A. Graham, United States Navy; F. M. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh O. Pentecost, Miss Pentcost, and A. C. Ballantine of New York.

Arrivals from New York this evening include H. McK. Twombly, Pembroke Jones, and Senator Depew.

Admiral and Mrs. S. B. Luce have returned.

Baron Herman has departed for Washington.

Thomas Meyer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon.

The Rev. Dr. James Vibbert of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Ludlow.

McDougall Hawkes of New York is at the Berkeley.

August Belmont, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has arrived on his sloop yacht Mineola.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Chase—Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—A very pretty wedding took place in All Saints' Memorial Chapel this noon, it being one of the first naval weddings which have occurred in Newport for some time.

The chapel which is next month to be the scene of the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant was filled with cottagers, relatives of the contracting parties, and many naval officers, including Admiral Sampson, the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, the officers of the Training and Torpedo Stations, War College, and Fort Adams.

The bride was Miss Mary Virginia Taylor, daughter of Capt. Henry C. Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana. The groom was Lieut. John Valentine Chase, now attached to the United States gunnery training ship Lancaster, and who served through the war with Spain.

The Church was decorated with flowers, and at exactly half-past the noon hour the bride, on the arm of her father, entered the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bride and her father were preceded by the ushers and followed by the maid of honor and the six bridesmaids. At the altar the bride was met by the bridegroom and his best man, and the ceremony of uniting the couple was performed by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church.

The ceremony over, the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was rendered, and the bridal party left the church for the home of the bride's parents, in Kay Street, where the couple received their relatives and friends. A wedding breakfast was then served, and shortly afterward the good-byes were said, and the couple departed for their honeymoon.

The bride was attired in white satin, ornamented with white lace. She wore a t

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to check. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent of and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

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Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company Stock
DEALT IN.
Stephen C. Millett,
36 WALL STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO. AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds.....$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative $20,000,000
Common Stock $30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds.....$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent..... 3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company..... 9,000,000
Total $30,000,000

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds..... $9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock..... 3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock 2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements. 4,437,500
Total issue.....$20,000,000

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above $24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent..... 1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.. 4,812,500
Total issue.....$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 111 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R. First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 13th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN,

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Port Arthur Clannel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,635,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds $15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent. Gold bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905 15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative 20,000,000
Common stock 25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
$500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
$500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$300 in preferred stock.
$25 in cash, for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
$7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$7.50 in Preferred Stock.
$100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resource of $6,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par $3,000,000
From stockholders 3,450,000
$6,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:
Prior Lien Bonds..... $500,000
Adjustment Bonds 1,025,000
Preferred Stock..... 11,375,000
Common Stock 2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock af the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before **OCTOBER 1ST, 1899,** subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock, who may not agree to the plan of your Committee, may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after **SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899,** and until **SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899,** after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan, will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st 1899.
ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.

CAPITAL $700,000

Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,680 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

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7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

GEORGIE REED GOLD MINING COMPANY,
Located in the famous
"REPUBLIC GOLD MINING CAMP," WASHINGTON.
40,000 Shares
are now offered at
30c. PER SHARE.

It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1 per share and will be paying at least 2c. per share per month in dividends.

Send for Prospectus.

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20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

COPPER
Stocks the Money Makers; Mexico the Country; Santa Rosalia the Mines.
Prospectus, Maps, etc.
ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Mexican Investments, 68 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

28 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899.
Argos, Indiana, School.
Bloomington, Indiana, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Refunding.
Collinwood, Ohio, School.
Galiad, Texas, School.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, School.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Funding.
King Co., Washington, School District No. 32.
Lebanon, Indiana, Waterworks.
San Juan Co., Washington, Funding.
Shelby Co., Iowa, Court House.
Summitville, Indiana, Funding.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1899.
Albion, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1899.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1899.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1899.
Argos, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1899.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1899.
South Bend, Indiana, General Fund.
SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1899.
Fairmount, Indiana, Water.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, September 1, 1899:
Beech Creek Car Trust.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. 1st 5s.
Chillicothe Water Co. 1st 5s.
Corning School Dist. No. 9 4s.
Democratic Club 6s.
N. Y., Rutherford and Suburban Gas Co. Con. 6s.
Rutherford and Boiling Springs Gas Co. 1st 6s.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck R'way Co. 1st 5%.
Washington Central Ry. Co. 1st 4s. SEPTEMBER 2D.
Village of Depew, SEPTEMBER 21ST.
Ticonderoga School Dist. No. 5.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME 4 BONDS.

COUPONS NO. 3, DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity (at the rate of 5%) upon presentation at the office of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, BOSTON, or at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 65 Cedar Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.
Allentown & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Dallas, Tex., 8% Funding Bonds.
Globe Street Railway Co. Debentures.
St. Paul Gas-Light Co.
Utica Suburban Ry. Co.
City of Greeley, Colorado, Refunding Water Bonds.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. F. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

West Side Construction Co.,
32 Nassau St., New York, August 30th, 1899.

A cash dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after September 5th, 1899. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, Sept. 1st, 1899, and reopened on the 5th day of Sept, 1899. F. S. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
45 Wall Street, New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared an extra dividend of $1 PER SHARE, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on Sept. 27th, 1899. Books close Sept. 16th and reopen Sept. 27th, 1899.

STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due September 1st, 1899, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, August 28th, 1899.

The coupons due September 1st, 1899, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company.

E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

New York, August 30, 1899.

The Directors of THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable on September 30, in the preferred stock at par, to the COMMON Stockholders of record September 15, at 4 P. M. GEO. A. KRAUSE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Ry. Co. (Quarterly Div., 1¾%.)
Dunkirk, Ind., School 6s.
Greentown, Ind., Electric Light 6s.
Lima, O., Water Works 5s.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chi. Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series C; Second Mortgage 7s, Series I.
Pendleton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
Union City, Ind., School City 5s.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s.
September 7.
Blackford County, Ind., Powell Gravel Rd 6s.
September 15th.
Union City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
September 30th.
Hamilton Co., Ind., Sam'l Cook Gravel Road 6s.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN SEPTEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:

American Water Works and Guarantee Co.
Bernal Valley Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
City of Seattle, Washington.
City of Hastings, Minn., (in favor of St. Paul & Chicago.
Eastern Illinois Coal Co.
Fond du Lac Water Co.
Horton Water Works Co.
Jamestown Water Supply Co.
Keokuk Water Co., 1st Mortgage.
Kingston City Railroad Co.
Fred. Krug Brewing Co.
Marinette Water Co.
Merrill Water Co.
Minneapolis Gas Light Co.
Mount Vernon Water Co., Cons'd Mortgage.
Orford Copper Co.
Olympic Club.
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 34.
Sheboygan Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad Co.
Town of Hancock, N. Y., Bonds and Coupons.
Wichita Water Co.
Waterloo Water Co.
Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co., Dividends.
SEPTEMBER 4, 1899.
Everards Brewing Company.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899.
Astoria, Ore., Refunding.
Champaign, Ill., Board of Education Union School District No. 8 improvement.
Clarion, Ia., Refund Bond of 1899.
Decatur, Ill., School District School Building.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Village Hall; Street Improvement.
Jackson, Mich., Water Main Extension and Connection; Water Works Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 9.
Macomb, Ill., Sewer, Paving, and Well.
Marion Co., Ore., School District No. 4.
Missoula Co., Mont., County Jail.
Newberg, Penn., School, Water, and Light.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 8.
Skagit Co., Wash., School District No. 4.
West Hammond, Ill., School District No. 1; School Building.
SEPTEMBER 2D, 1899.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., School Building.
Vancouver, Wash., Funding City Hall and Enlarging Electric Light Plant.
SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1899.
Bell Co., Ky., Bridge.
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899.
Galva, Ill., Water Works.
Normal, Ill., Water Works.
Walla Walla Co., Wash., School District No. 1 School.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1899.
Canon City, Col., Refunding Water.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. M. & T. Co., Series F..... 4s
Broadway Realty Co., 1st..... 5s
Brooklyn & Mont. R. R. 1st..... 5s
Brooklyn & Mont. R. R. 1st..... 6s
L. I. R. R. Ferry 1st..... 4½s
Smith & Port Jeff. Branch 1st..... 7s
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach Ry..... 5s
N. Y. & Flushing 1st..... 6s
P. P. & Coney Island 2d..... 6s
P. P. & Coney Island..... 4½s
L. I. R. R. Unified..... 4s
Westerly, R. I., Water..... 4s
Park Row Construction Co. 2d..... 5s
Hammond, Ind., School..... 5s
Skagit County, Washington, School District Nos. 10, 17, 19, and 27.
Snohomish County, Washington, Funding.... 6s
Clarke County, Washington, S. D., No. 53.
Everett, Washington, Genl. Municipal..... 6s
Itasca County, Minnesota, Court-House..... 6s
Commercial Light & Power Co..... 5s
DUE SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1899.
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding..... 5s
DUE SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Bridge 4s
Permanent Improvement 4s
Permanent Improvement 4½s

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.
August 31, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after October 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on September 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, in the Union Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis, Mo., August 28, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to Oct. 4, 1899.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 31	485,832
To date this year	121,100,156
Corresponding date last year	69,622,956

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 31	$2,289,500
To date this year	$658,484,370
Corresponding date last year	$571,172,130

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

sumption without full investigation of the defined or undefined obligation incurred on their behalf by the old management."

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

Rio Grande Western shares, both common and preferred, advanced smartly yesterday on small transactions. An officer of the company was quoted as stating that if the present rate of earnings keeps up there will be over 5 per cent. shown on the common stock, of which the total issue is $10,000,000. The quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock will be declared to-day.

STEEL AND WIRE LISTED.

American Steel and Wire shares ($50,000,000 common and $40,000,000 preferred) were yesterday admitted to the regular list of the Stock Exchange, announcements to this effect being issued by Chairman Granbery of the Committee on Stock List.

With the memorandum of the listing, the Stock Exchange issues in pamphlet form the statement of the Steel and Wire Company, which was given in detail in THE NEW YORK TIMES of some days ago—explaining at length the financial status of the corporation, including the balance sheet as of the date of June 30 last, and scheduling the properties included in the two-score plants owned and operated by the company.

Quotations on the regular list begin to-day.

HOW LUMBER BOOMS.

That John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, President of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, did not at all exaggerate the remarkable rise in lumber prices, in his statement of a day or two ago, published in these columns, is amply testified by an exhaustive review of the lumber situation prepared by The Lumber Trade Journal. That journal will to-day say:

The rise in the price of lumber during the past year or little more presents some very interesting figures, and must be a source of gratification to every manufacturer in the country.

It is unfortunate that, at the present time, but a comparative few of the retailers have shared to any great extent any of the benefits accruing from this condition, for it has been almost an impossibility for a retail yard to keep pace with the rise in the wholesale market, and the consequence is that even when stock was sold at what was then thought to be a good figure, many times when it has to be replaced the advancing prices have shown that the old stock had better have been held for higher prices.

Let us take up the conditions in detail, and see just what this advance means to those most interested.

A short time ago random cargoes of spruce were selling in this market at about $12 to $12.50. To-day these same cargoes are selling at $18 to $18.50, being an advance of about 50 per cent.

The basic prices of West Virginia spruce was $15.50 per thousand feet. To-day it is $19.50, being an advance of 25.8 per cent.

The basic price of hemlock before the rise was $11 per thousand feet. To-day the price is $15, being an advance of 36.4 per cent.

Maple flooring shows figures which, perhaps, beat any other wood. Before the advance the prices were as follows, taking the lowest price at which sales were actually made:

Clear	
Common	$25.00
Factory	20.00
	19.00

The card price to-day is:

Clear	
Common	$33.50
Factory	29.50
	24.50

But these figures do not tell the whole story, for, whereas the low prices were based on one-half inch measurement for tongue and groove, to-day the manufacturer of maple flooring figure three-quarter inch for tongue and groove, which actually makes the price as compared with the minimum as follows:

Clear	
Common	$36.50
Factory	32.50
	27.00

Here we have an advance in percentage about as follows:

Clear	
Common	40.6 per cent.
Factory	42.5 per cent.
	42.1 per cent.

Equivalent on all grades we will say to about 50 per cent.

The advance in hardwood is marked, and, we think, will average at least 30 per cent. Taking quartered oak as a criterion, this figure is not out of the way.

This brings us to North Carolina pine, and here the figures are most gratifying, as witness the following comparison, taking a few of the standard grades.

Perhaps no better way of making the comparison can be devised than the deadly parallel, and this we use.

No. 1.	Old.	New.	Per Cent. of Gain.
1 inch wide edge	$17.00	$24.00	41.1
1 inch narrow edge	12.00	17.50	45.8
1 inch edge stocks	15.00	19.00	26.6
No. 2.			
1 inch narrow edge	10.00	16.00	60.0
1 inch stocks	12.50	16.50	32.0
Box	6.50	10.00	53.8
Box stocks	8.00	10.50	31.3

These prices are a fair average of the whole line; hence we omit further detail.

There are so many grades of white pine that it is an impossibility to go into any great detail or to make comparisons grade by grade, but the net advance in all kinds of white pine, taking it as it runs, can be safely estimated at 27 per cent.; as, for instance, white pine uppers, which sold at $47, are now worth $58. Selects, which were sold freely at $45, are now selling at $52. Pine common, which was $34.50, is now worth about $44. Box lumber, which sold as low as $12.50, and perhaps even lower, is worth to-day $17.50, while the intermediate grades have advanced, we should say, on an average, $4 per thousand, as note: No. 1 barn, which was $18, is now $23 per thousand. The higher prices here given are based on the new list.

Yellow pine has shared in the general prosperity. Large orders sold in the time of depression as low as $15.50 per thousand; these same orders to-day would probably go at $21 or $22.

Three months ago a large order was placed here at $19.95; so that, on the whole, we consider that yellow pine has done fairly well. At the same time we really think yellow pine could stand $2 or $3 more a thousand and still not be abnormally high, and we believe that co-operation between the retail trade and the wholesale trade of this market would advance the price of yellow pine $3 a thousand very easily, and we should like to see it done.

To recapitulate, our figures show the following percentages of advance in the different lines:

PERCENTAGE OF ADVANCE.

	Per Cent.
Eastern spruce	
West Virginia spruce	50.0
Hemlock	36.4
Maple flooring, clear	25.8
Maple flooring, common	40.6
Maple flooring, factory	62.5
Hardwoods	42.1
No. 1 wide edge, North Carolina pine	30.0
No. 1 narrow, North Carolina pine	41.1
No. 1 stocks, North Carolina pine	45.8
No. 2 narrow edge, North Carolina pine	26.6
No. 2 stocks, North Carolina pine	60.0
Box, North Carolina pine	32.0
Box stocks, North Carolina pine	53.8
Yellow pine	31.3
	20.0

The question which now confronts almost every buyer is: Has the top been reached? "We can only express our own humble opinion," replies The Trade Journal, "when we say that it has not been reached. We look to see a further advance in almost all kinds of lumber."

SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest becomes due to-day on bonds having a par value of $464,913,029, the amount of such interest being $11,517,850, as computed in the monthly calendar of the Daily Stockholder, against $11,561,201 last year, $11,256,613 in 1897, $10,131,899 in 1896, and $9,941,587 in 1895. The par value of stocks on which dividends are payable is $630,618,199, calling for $11,945,577.

This is compared with $10,381,873 a year ago, $8,780,417 in 1897, $8,047,584 in 1896, and $7,088,348 in 1895.

Interest and dividend payments combined are $29,463,427, as compared with $21,948,740 last year, $20,037,030 in 1897, $18,179,469 in 1896, and $17,020,437 in 1895. Interest and pension payments by the Government are also due, and including disbursements by banks, trust companies, and miscellaneous corporations, a conservative estimate of total interest and dividend disbursements this month is $30,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Rate of discount at Bank of England unchanged at 3½ per cent.

Weekly statement of Bank of England, showing an increased of £542,000 in total reserve, including an increase of £194,000 in amount of bullion held, being an increase of 1.32 per cent. in proportion of reserve to liabilities.

American securities strong in London.

Increase of $450,000 in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's net earnings for month of July.

Dividend of 1¾ per cent. declared on Continental Tobacco preferred stock.

Stock dividend of 1 per cent., payable in preferred stock at par, declared on Rio Grande and Western common stock.

Further rumors of the probable increase in Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific's rate of dividends to 6 per cent.

Application of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company for permission to issue a second mortgage of $2,500,000 granted by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Price of refined petroleum advanced 20 points, to 8.10 cents in barrels and to 5.60 cents in bulk.

Pittsburg Coal Company, capitalized at $32,000,000, to take control of its constituent properties Sept. 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $169,065,670; balances, $9,326,571; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,134,235.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.86 for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Slight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm and animated on encouraging London advices. Spanish 4s were strong on rumors that future gold coupons would pay 3½ per cent. Rio Tintos advanced on bear covering. Kafirs were harder. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 60.90.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 153,075,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 7,275,000f, gold in hand decreased 3,800,000f, bills discounted increased 206,925,000f, silver in hand decreased 3,175,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Private discount on the Boerse to-day was ⅛f easier and firmer in consequence of the calmer tone of Western Boersens, and especially owing to the better aspect of the Transvaal situation. Spanish 4s were animated on the rumor that it has been decided to reduce the interest on the external debt only a half per cent., which would be applied as a sinking fund. American securities and Canadian Pacifics were strong. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 31.—The general political situation being more satisfactory, there was an all-around recovery on the Boerse here to-day. Spanish 4s were the feature of the transactions. American securities were in good demand.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The market for American securities opened firm, and moved steadily upward until the close, which was steady. The demand was fair.

Consols for money, 105 11-16; consols for the account, 106; Atchison, 23⅝; Canadian Pacific, 90⅞; Illinois Central, 119; St. Paul, 137⅝; Louisville, 84½; Union Pacific preferred, 81¾; New York Central, 142¼; Erie, 15⅝; Pennsylvania, 63⅝; Reading, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 41⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¾; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 11⅝.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 59⅞, and after the close advanced to 60¼.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance, £39,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.50; Madrid, 23.15; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.47.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £542,000, circulation increased £152,000, bullion increased £694,142, other securities decreased £785,000, other deposits increased £135,000, public deposits decreased £315,000, notes reserve increased £506,000. Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities is 50.28 per cent. Last week it was 48.96 per cent. Rate of discount remains at 3½ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday was a dull one for most of the securities which figured in it, but one or two of them developed notable activity in spurts. It was a market in which scalping and manipulation were both at times in evidence, and was also characterized by the strength of a few issues, the demand for which was a small one not many days ago.

New Amsterdam Gas was the centre of the market's activity in the early part of the day, while Rubber Goods common seemed to absorb the attention of speculators shortly before the close. A huge share of the day's trading was done in these issues, both of which were subjected to vigorous attack. The activity of New Amsterdam was primarily due to the reappearance of the venerable rumor as to the speedy ending of the gas war, in a slightly new and alluring dress. It was reported that an agreement had been reached between the conflicting gas companies under which they would consolidate, and that a 90-cent gas law was in prospect for their benefit. Strong buying of the stock on this rumor, which gave an opportunity to the bullishly inclined speculators, forced up New Amsterdam common to 36¾, at which figure 100 shares changed hands. This was by no means so notable a rise as Consolidated Gas—with which New Amsterdam fluctuates to a certain degree—made on the Stock Exchange in climbing to its highest point of the day, but it was nevertheless 2½ points above Wednesday's close.

The peace rumor seemed to have shot its bolt at this point, for the stock at once reacted slightly, selling at 36, and then 35⅝, and soon afterward the spreading of the news that the rumor was a false one sent New Amsterdam common tumbling. The preferred, for which 60¾ had been bid in vain, after an odd lot had sold at 60¼, also declined. The market remained fairly active for both classes, and in the afternoon a large batch of the common changed hands. Short selling and profit taking were somewhat in evidence. One broker sold 100 shares of the common at 35¼, and covered three or four minutes later at 35, at which figure the stock sold freely. Two hundred shares was a trifle later changed hands at 34¾, the lowest figure touched. The stock closed at a net advance of 1 point, the preferred also scoring an advance of 1 point, being finally quoted at 58½, with stock offered at 60¼. Some 3,000 shares of both issues changed hands.

Rubber Goods was quiet in the morning, and the demand for it was weak. Near the close a fierce attack by the bears, who seemed to believe that considerable of the stock in recent days had about reached a limit, and made conditions favorable for a reaction, sent it dropping at a surprising rate. It rallied, however, about 3 o'clock, and regained something of its lost ground, supporting orders apparently doing something to help it. The common stock was quoted at about 34 bid, 35⅝ asked, when the raid began, and in the next 1,200 or 1,500 shares trading it was driven down to 31. It rallied thereafter at once, selling at 31¼, and then 31½ was paid for a lot of 41 shares. The preferred stock was little touched in the raid, and closed at 59¾ unchanged. The final rally of the common was not enough to preserve it from a net loss, and it closed at 33 shortly after 33¼ had been bid for it, a decline in the day of 2¼ points.

Electric Vehicle common was also extremely weak, selling down to 105 just before the close, the lowest figure it has reached for a long time. A supporting bid of 108 for 25 shares was made on top of this sale, but the best bid for 100 shares at the close was 105, a net loss of 4 points. Electric Boat common also lost 4 points, no better bid than 16 being quoted for it yesterday. St. Louis subscriptions and St. Louis common were weak and in poor demand. Of the subscriptions $10,000 sold at 139.

Union Steel and Chain was the feature of yesterday's market from the standpoint of strength, though not very active. Five hundred shares of the common changed hands at 31¼, and it closed at 31⅝ bid, a gain of ⅞ of a point. The preferred gained 2 points, closing at 72⅜, after 200 shares of it had sold at that figure, and 300 at 73. New England Gas and Coke was also strong. The stock, which had long been inactive, sold early yesterday at 30½, and immediately scored an advance, selling up to 33, and then breaking to 31½, where it closed, at a net advance of 1⅞ points. Some $15,000 of the bonds sold at 86.

National Gramophone was strong, selling at 86 just before the close. Distilling of America was not very active. American Ginning was notably strong, selling at 18 and closing at 18¼, a net advance of 1¼ points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas		
New Amsterdam	1½	2
New Amsterdam pf	34½	35
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	58½	60¼
	101	101¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	28½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78	79
American Wool Goods	26	27
American Wool Goods pf	83	84
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	79	80
Distilling Company of America	19⅝	19¾
Distilling Company of American pf	59½	60
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	7	7⅛
Electric Boat	16	23
Electric Boat pf	41	45
Electric Vehicle	105	133⅜
Electric Vehicle pf	70	75
Havana Commercial	25	26
Havana Commercial pf	73	76
International Pump	70	75
International Pump pf	73	76
National Starch	85½	86½
National Salt pf	46¾	47¼
Otis Elevator	75½	77
Otis Elevator pf	37	38
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	103
Rubber Goods Mfg	99¾	100
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	33	34
Sloss-Sheffield subs	89¾	90
Standard Coupler	108	112
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	463	464
Union Steel & Chain	31⅝	32⅜
Union Steel & Chain pf	72¾	73½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¼	97½
American Air Power	65	73
Asphalt Company of America	15¾	15¾
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
Chicago & Alton subs	112	112¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	105	110
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅞	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	24¾	25¾
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	124	127
Markeen Copper	5¼	6¼
Mexican 6s	11½	12¼
New England Transportation	100¾	102
New York Gas & Electric 4s	10	10½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	92	93
New York Transportation	106	108
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24¾
St. Louis subs	25	33
St. Louis common, when issued	29	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95¼
Tennessee Copper	19¾	20¼
*Union Copper	20	30

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	290	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	108	
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	103¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock		113
Buffalo Street Railway con	102	44¼
Central Park, N. & E. River	115	49¼
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	49
Chicago Union Traction	38½	38¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	84	31¾
Columbus (Ohio) stock	33	2⅝
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	107	55½
Con. Traction of N. J.	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	67	68
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	400	
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 6s	80	
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
Nassau Electric bonds	88	91
Nassau Electric 5s	97	97½
New Orleans Traction, (new)	114	115
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	28	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	95	97
North Jersey Street Railway	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway 6s	88	88¾
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	94	95
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	120	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	64	66
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	18	46¾
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	47¼
Union Railway stocks	116	119½
United Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	104	2¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	77¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95¾	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	55	60
Hoboken Ferry con	90	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45½	45¾
Union Ferry bonds	103	103¾

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107¾
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	87¼	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	21¾	23½
Denver Gas	105	106½
Denver Gas bonds	41	42
Essex & Hudson Gas	87½	89¼
Fort Wayne Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	75	78
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	110	115
Lafayette Gas Co	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	65	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	43	45
Mutual Gas of New York	67	70
Madison (Wis.) stock	280	300
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	31¼	32½
N. Y. Gas & Electric Light	85½	86¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102¼	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	66
Ohio & Indiana		109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s		45
St. Joseph (Mo.)	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	42	45
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	63	65
Standard Gas, New York	91	92
Standard Gas, New York, pf	112	115
Standard Gas 1st	134	138
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	5	13
Western Gas		80
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	100¾	102
	107½	109

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
40	Am. Cot Oil	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
910	Am. Steel & W	58¾	58¾	57⅝	58
16,010	Am. Tobacco	157¾	158	155⅝	156⅜
860	Am. Tobacco pf	128¼	128¾	127½	128
1,630	A., T. & S. F	23	23	23	23
9,190	A., T. & S. F. pf	66⅝	66⅝	65¾	65¾
2,230	Brook. R. T	107½	107¾	105¾	106¼
190	Chi. Gt. West	18⅝	18⅝	17½	18⅛
2,830	C., M. & St. P	138½	139¾	136	136¾
890	Chi., R. I. & P.	119¾	120¼	118¾	119¼
10	Ches. & Ohio	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
1,300	Con. Tobacco	43¾	44¼	43¾	44
2,830	Federal Steel	47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾
30	Fed. Steel pf	61¾	62	61¾	62
200	Internat. Paper	83½	85	82¾	82¾
950	Louis. & Nash	35¼	35	30⅞	30⅞
920	Manhattan	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼
520	Mo. Pacific	114⅞	115⅜	113¾	113⅞
340	M., K. & T. pf	48	48¼	47¾	47¾
50	North American	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
320	N. Y., O. & W	27¼	27¼	27	27¼
170	N. Y. & Rock	29½	29½	28¾	28¾
490	North. Pacific	57½	57¾	56¾	56¾
1,590	People's Gas	102¾	103	101¾	102
100	Reading	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
1,820	Reading 1st pf	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
10	Southern Ry	62⅜	62⅜	61¾	62
250	South. Ry. pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
540	Southern Pacific	55¾	55¾	55	55
340	Tenn. C. & I	36⅝	36⅝	37¾	37¾
920	Union Pacific	95¾	96¼	95¾	95¾
320	Union Pac. pf	40⅞	41¾	40⅜	40⅜
10	U. S. Leather pf	76½	76½	76½	76½
48,500					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$14,000	Amsterdam Gas	102	102	102	102

Distilling Company Organization.

The organization of the Distilling Company of America has been completed by the election as its Secretary of Thomas H. Wentworth.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 31, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅝	17¼	1,525	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17¼	17	17¼	
66¾	68	768	Am. Car & Found. pf	67	67	66½	66½	+ ¾
43½	43⅝	610	American Cotton Oil	43⅝	44	43½	43½	
93	94½	20	American Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	
153	155	120	American Express	157	157	157	157	
14¾	15¼	600	American Malting Co	16	16	15¾	15¾	
65½	67	300	Am. Malt. Co. pf	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	- ¾
11¼	11¾	400	American Linseed	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	- ⅛
52¼	53⅞	135	Am. Linseed pf	53⅜	53⅜	53¾	53¾	- ½
57⅝	58½	4,040	American Steel & Wire	58¼	58⅝	57¾	58	
98¼	98⅝	825	Am. Steel & Wire pf	99	99¼	98	98¼	- ¼
156⅝	156¾	30,260	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	157	158⅝	156¼	156⅝	+ ⅝
43½	44	1,480	American Tin Plate	43⅝	44	43¼	43¾	+ ⅝
127	127¼	21,125	American Tobacco	129	129	127¼	127⅛	- ⅛
149	150	200	Am. Tobacco pf	148	148	148	148	- ⅛
39¼	39½	1,943	Am. Steel Hoop	39¼	39¼	39	39	- ¼
84½	84¾	900	Am. Steel Hoop pf	84½	84⅞	84¼	84¼	- ¼
22⅞	22⅞	7,400	At., T. & S. F	23	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	- ¼
65⅝	65⅞	16,900	At., T. & S. F. pf	66¼	66¼	65¾	65¾	- ¼
42¼	42⅝	750	Am. Smelt. & Ref	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
90¼	90⅝	650	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	+ ⅝
56	56¼	700	Amalgamated Copper	56½	57	56¼	56¾	+ ⅜
55	55⅞	2,850	Anaconda	55	55¼	54¾	54¾	- ⅛
73½	73⅝	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	74	74	73¼	73¼	- ¼
105⅜	105½	41,140	Baltimore & Ohio pf	107½	107⅝	105½	105½	- ¼
142	144	175	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	142¾	142¾	142¼	142⅝	- ⅛
19¼	20	260	Brooklyn Union Gas	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
53¾	54	100	Brunswick City	54	54	54	54	
97¼	97½	100	Canada Southern	97¾	97¾	97⅜	97⅜	- ⅜
58¼	58½	100	Canadian Pacific	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	- ¼
28⅞	28⅞	1,345	Central Pacific	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	- ¾
50¼	51⅛	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	- ⅜
135¾	135¾	1,100	Chicago Con. Traction	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
10,720		2,950	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	51½	52	51	51⅝	- ⅛
99		6,950	Chi. & East. Ill	137	137	135¾	135¾	- 1⅛
84	84½	320	Chicago Great Western	91⅝	98	91	98	+ 6⅜
43	46	430	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	16⅝	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
96¾	97¼	530	Chi. Gr. West., deb	83	84	83	84	+ ¾
133¾	134	8,000	Chi. Gr. West., pf., B	43¼	43½	42¾	42¾	- ¼
175	177	140	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	- ¼
166	168	1,080	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	134⅜	134⅜	133⅝	133⅝	- ¾
201	205	500	Chicago & Northw	177	177	177	177	
119¼	119½	3,855	Chi. & Northw. pf	165	165¼	165	165¼	+ ¼
14	14⅜	783	Chi., R. I. & Pac	200¼	200¼	200¼	200¼	+ ¼
57½	57⅝	2,625	Chicago Term. Trans	119¾	120	119¼	119¼	- ½
9	13	100	C., C., C. & St. L	14	14	13½	13½	- ½
2½	3	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	57	57¼	57	57⅛	- ¼
51¾	52	3,673	Colorado C. & I. Dev	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	- ¼
8	8	791	Colorado Fuel & Iron	2½	2½	2½	2½	
21¾	22¼	4,106	Colorado Midland	51	52¼	51	51½	+ ¼
5⅝	6	10	Colorado Midland pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
19	50	5,100	Colorado Southern	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	- ½
47½	48	10,000	Col. & H. C. & I	22¾	22¾	22	22	- ¾
99¾	100	24,127	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
190¾	191	13,215	Continental Tobacco	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
40	40		Continental Tobac. pf	49	49	47¼	47¼	- ¾
122½	122⅝	100	Consolidated Gas, ex d	102⅜	103	99	100¼	- 1⅝
178½	179¼	1,800	Consolidated Ice	185	192½	185	188¾	- 2
23	23¼	4,580	Delaware & Hudson	40	40	40	40	+ ⅝
100	100	1,270	Del., Lack. & West	123	123½	122¼	122¼	- ¾
77¼	77¾	8,900	Denver & R. G	177½	179½	177½	178¾	+ 1½
23½	24	7,145	Denver & R. G. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	- ⅛
14⅝	14⅝	1,740	Erie	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	- ⅛
39¾	39¾	1,350	Erie 1st pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	- ⅛
18	18	60	Erie 2d pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
104	104	200	Erie Tel. & Tel	18	18	18	18	
96½	96½	17,410	Evans. & T. H. pf	104	104	104	104	
62	62	2,750	Federal Steel	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	- ¼
83	83	350	Federal Steel pf	62	62	60⅝	60⅝	- ⅜
124½	125

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Five Dwellings on the West Side Sold —Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for the Riverside Building Company the five-story American basement dwelling 77 Riverside Drive, 24.6 by 84 and irregular.

H. D. Hooper has sold the four-story back and stone-front dwelling 348 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8.

William Seeligsberg has sold for Mrs. M. A. Herter, to Lowenfeld & Prager, the five-story brownstone-front tenement 422 East Tenth Street, 24.6 by 92.3.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

312 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to W. A. Conover.....$16,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-ninth Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 100 by 97.2; William Quinn of 4 West Ninety-second Street, owner; F. T. Camp, architect; cost, $250,000.

King's Bridge Road, 2,000 feet southeast from Spuyten Duyvil Station, for a one-story brick factory, 22 by 14; estate of Isaac G. Johnson, premises, owner; S. F. Quick & Son, architects; cost, $300.

Park Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for four three-story brick tenements, 21.8 by 63; Amelia Schwartzler of 1,073 Fifth Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $40,000.

Ninety-second Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, for a nine-story brick hotel, 62.3 by 100.8; William H. Ebling, Jr., of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Cauldwell Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $350,000.

No. 56 East Eleventh Street, for an eight-story brick mercantile building, 25 by 94.11 and 94.7; Owen Costello of 131 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; R. Moeller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Second Street, east side, 125 feet south of Washington Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; John J. Coogan, owner; T. W. Kingrose, architect; cost, $3,000.

Eighth Street, south side, 400 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 25 by 17; F. R. Hudson, owner; S. R. Sorenson, architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

No. 928 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Gribbins, premises owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 2,994 and 2,996 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and a one-story bowling alley; Barbara Keller of 1,133 Woodruff Avenue, owner; Henry Ehrhardt, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; A. K. Williams, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 54 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; C. F. Cox, premises owner; S. E. Gage, of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2,172 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone flat and store; Mary Ottern, of 203 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Higgs & Gavigan, architects; cost, $250.

No. 1,715 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat and store; Maria R. Alberst, premises, owner; M. Turnbull, Jr., architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 689 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William H. Behler, owner; A. L. Gillespie, of 1,021 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Plans for New Apartment Houses.

William H. Ebling, Jr., filed plans yesterday for the nine-story apartment hotel which he will erect on a plot 62.8 by 100.8 at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Architect Louis Korn, who prepared the plans, estimates the cost at $350,000.

Plans were also filed yesterday for the seven-story apartment house to be erected by William Quinn on the plot 100 by 97.2, at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, which he recently bought from Henry M. Denton. The plans are by F. T. Camp, and the cost of the structure will be about $250,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; William R. Bronk, referee, to Henry H. Dreyer.....$80,500

AMSTERDAM AV, 488, 25.2x99; Charles Schlid, Jr., to Ernest A. and Elize Schmidt 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; Henry H. Dreyer to Anna M. Irving 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 171st St, 20x100; Frank Koch to Martha J. Garry. 1

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, 83.8x50; John J. Kierst, guardian, &c., to Joseph W. Kierst, quit claim 1

CATHERINE ST, n w corner of Cherry St, 30x69.5x30x67.8; Lewis J. Levy to John W. Arfmann 1

CATHARINE ST, e s, 30 ft n of Cherry St, 36.6x71.4x36.9x69.5; Louis J. Levy to Charles G. Pottebaum 1

CONVEYS all title to all real estate of George Schrady, as trustee for the benefit of Schrady to Lillian E. Sandau 1

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 125.3 ft s of Stanton St, 76.11x100; also, strips and gore adjoining, title; John H. Ross to Abraham Eydenberg 10,000

DUANE ST, 100 to 104, 75.9x117.6x75.9x117.3; Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh, as assignee, to Lemuel H. Kipp, ½ part... 900

EAST HOUSTON ST, 440; Abraham Silverson to Lina Grant 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, widened, 180 ft s from the division line, Lot 80, map of Morrisania, and land of Charles Bathgate, runs e 124.11 x n 96 x w 16 x n 41 to the n s of Crotona Park South, x e 56.5 x irregular to the avenue, x n 27.3; also Crotona Park South, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, runs s 100 x e 50 to Clinton Av, x w 90.2 x w 28 x 194.7 to s s of Crotona Park South, x e 68.6 to beginning; Peter Handibode to Henry White. 23,000

GROVE ST, 19 and 21, 60x irregular; Albert C. Wesslau and another, executors, &c., to Julia Jetter 45,250

JONES ST, 9, 20x100; Ida Jetter to George J. Wesslau 14,000

JEROME AV, e s, 128.9 ft s of Morris St, 102x100x91.3; William E. Brooker and another to Burton L. Smith 100

LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Francis Marx to Johanna Weber 1

MULBERRY ST, 245, 25x99.6x25.4x99; Mary Canevari to Andrew Cuneo 33,000

MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 162 ft e s e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company 6,500

MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 162 ft s e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; the Germania Life Insurance Company to Henry Lewis 6,800

ST. ANN'S AV, 170, 25x100; Fritz Selje to John Seekamp 1

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 136th St, 25 x100; Fritz Selje to Charles Nienaber 100

TYNAN, Edward F., to Mary A. Sheeran to Edward F. Tynan 1

UNION AV, 601, 20x100; William Wahl to Fredericke Wilschek 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 396.5 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.10x181.6x irreg.x121.8; Louis Gotthold to Joseph C. Zauderer 5,150

WENDOVER AV, n s, 196.11 ft e of Webster Av, 25x83.7x25x83.6; Hyman & Henry Sonn to Emil Meyer 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 268.10 ft n of 166th St, 16x93; Vincent Bonagur to Luigi Bove 1

1ST AV, 949, 20x64; Lina Grant to Abraham Silverson 1

1ST AV, e s, 18.11 ft s of 118th St, 18.11x75; Johanna and John Weber to Frances Marx 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 1st St, 25x100; Bertha Jacobs and others, executors, &c., to John Beckmann 58,500

1ST ST, 166 West, 20.3x irregular; Ruth Wiseman and others to Thomas Stone, quit claim 1

4TH ST, 166 West, 20.3x irregular; George Naylor to Thomas Stone, quit claim..... 1

9TH AV, 653, 24.8x100; John J. Carroll to Mary E. Carroll ..... Gift

10TH ST, 420 East, 26.2x92.3; Sebastian W. Nestel to Annie N. Farrell and others, A part 8,000

29TH ST, n s, 532 ft w of 8th Av, 22x98.9; Margaret Wilson to Harvey S. Johnston. 1

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Emilie Berlinger to Leon Perless.. 1

60TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Geisenheimer to Novy Tabor Building and Mutual Loan Corporation 21,900

79TH ST, 419 East, 26x102.2; Margaret Bergen to David Hofeller 1

92D ST, 346 East, 25x100.8; Henry G. Bauley to Sophia Baurley 2,000

98TH ST, w s, 96.3 ft w of 2d Av, 128.4x100.9; Gottfried Oethinger to Henry Hanlein 15,500

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; John J. Kierst, guardian, &c, to Joseph W. Kierst 1

102D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; James T. Blandford to Charles Schwartz; 100

104TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.9; Gottfried Oethinger to Henry Hanlein 15,500

114TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Giuseppe Fermini..... 19,000

116TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of Pleasant Av, 75x100.10; Gamaliel C. St. John, executor, &c, to George W. Plunkitt..... 18,000

122D ST, s s, 187.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x80.10; Frank Bush to Mary and John H. Seery 7,500

125TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 81x100.11; Charles Naarden to Frieda Hart 105,000

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Louis Lese and another to Louis Gilbert 40,000

140TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Murtha Garry to Frank Koch 1

147TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 25x99.11; Warren W. Foster to Mary R. Bennett..... 16,804

163D ST, 772 East, 25x100; David Hofeller to Margaret Bergen..... 1

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; Ellie T. and Thomas R. Brown to Louisa C. Sultzer 1

Recorded Leases.

ERTS, Peter, Jr., to Isidor Freudenberg; 1,356 5th Av, store, &c., 5 years..... $600

HARRIS, R. Duncan, to Alice E. Robertson; 117 East 34th St, 2 years..... 2,200

LEAYCRAFT, Edgar, to Charles Deitsch; 72 West 55th St, 3 years.....$1,700 to

WARD, Kate F., to Harry Berend; 47 Rutgers St., s e corner of Monroe St, 3 1-12 years 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTER, Solomon, to Henry De F. Weekes; 259 East Broadway; 3½ years.. $5,000

AVERILL, Cornelia K., to Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees; 41st St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 40,000

ARFMANN, John W., to the Irving Savings Institution; Catharine St, n e corner of Cherry St, 1 year..... 35,000

BUCHNER, Samuel, to Joseph M. Fernandez; Houston St, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 5 years..... 28,000

BUCHNER, Samuel, to William A. Butler, Jr., trustee; 176 West Houston St, 5 years..... 28,000

BOLL, Martha, or Martha B., to the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society; Park Av, n w corner of 118th St, installments. 20,000

BOVE, Luigi, to James Jessop, in trust, &c.; Washington Av, w s, 268.10 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 500

MERYASH, Rebecca to William L. Beadleston; 53 and 55 Oliver St, and 44 Oak St, demand..... 25,000

MEYER, Emil, to Charles Scholle; Wendover Av, n s, 146.11 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year..... 16,000

MEYER, Emil, to Charles Scholle; Wendover Av, n s, 184.5 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year..... 16,350

MOORE, Arthur E., to John H. Storer; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, demand..... 4,500

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Daniel D. Lawson; 112th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, ½ year..... 20,000

NICHOLSBURG, Ernestine, to Daniel D. Lawson; 115th St, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, due..... 20,000

NIENABER, Charles, to Fritz Selje; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 136th St, 3 years. 5,000

POTTSBAUM, Charles G., to Nicholas Schroeder; 95 Catherine St, 1 year..... 5,000

POTTEBAUM, Charles G., to Lillie B. Lillienthal; 85 Catherine St, 3 years... 30,000

SCHOPPAUL, Christian, to John P. Moebius; Northland Av, n e corner of 155th St, 5 years..... 9,000

SMITH, Barton H., to William E. Brooker and Charles H. Schroeder; Jerome Av, e s, 128.9 ft s of Morris St, installments 5,250

SCHNOERING, John, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 129th St, 3 years..... 135,000

SCHNOERING, John, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, w s, 56 ft s of 129th St, 3 years..... 75,000

SMITH, Burton H., to Ida M. Murphy; Jerome Av, e s, 128.8 ft s w of Mt. Hope Place, ½ year..... 2,500

SCHWARTZ, Anton, to The Trust Company of America; Brook Av, n e corner of 145th St, 5 years..... 22,500

SCHMIDT, Ernest A. and Elize, to Katie Kunold; Amsterdam Av, 488, 3 years.. 8,500

TURL, Joseph H., to William J. Turl; 109 West 94th St, 1½ years..... 3,750

TURL, Mary C., to William J. Turl; 111 West 94th St, 1½ years..... 3,750

TERMINI, Giuseppe, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 114th St, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, installments.. 20,267

TYNAN, Edward F., to Mary A. Sheeran; Tinton Av, w s, 484.9 ft s of 165th St, 3 years..... 1,000

WETTSTEIN, Bertha, to Ashbel P. Fitch; plot, 214.11 ft n of 165th St, and 25 ft w of line between Lots 29 and 30, map of Eltona, 1 year..... 1,000

WEISSENFELDERICKE, to Paul M. Herzog; 601 Union Av, installments..... 1,850

WHITE, Henry, to Peter Handibode; Franklin Av, as widened, e s, 181 ft s of the dividing Lot 80 and land of Charles Bathgate, 1 year..... 2,400

WHITE, Henry, to Peter Handibode; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park South, 1 year..... 6,500

WHITE, Henry, to Peter Handibode; Crotona Park South, s s, 109.1 ft e of Franklin Av, 1 year..... 9,000

WHITE, Henry, to Bronx Borough Bank; Honeywell Av, e s, 70 ft s of 180th St, Prospect Av, 3 s s, 343.7 ft n e of Home St, secures note.

WEBER, Johanna, to Frances Marx; 47 Leroy St, installments 3,150

WESSLAU, George J., to Albert E. Wesslau; 9 Jones St, 1 year..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 913; Alonzo B. See and another against Elbridge T. Gerry and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. H. K. Blauvelt.

BARKER AV, s e corner of Juliana St, 50x100; Eliza Maplesden against Harvey Gaylord and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Watson.

BOWERY, 197; Adolph Schalk against Joseph J. Gleason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 182.3 ft s of 183d St, 45.2x 175; John C. Gulick against Malachi Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. Marsh.

3D AV, 9, 465, and 515; Pearl St, 370; Grand St, 430 and 432; Lewis St, 15 and 17, and 66 East 3d St; Frances Sackett against Emma C. Holly and others, trustees, (partition;) attorney, T. Wandell.

11TH AV, w s, 75.4 ft w of 187th St, 19.6x100.6; The Germania Life Insurance Company against Arno H. Schoff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

11TH AV, 562; Elisha Sniffin against Conde R. Thorn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

38TH ST, s s, 220.6 ft s e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Albert Hugo and others against Mary Hafelfinger and others, (partition;) attorneys, Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman.

87TH ST, e s, 70 ft w of Central Park West, 80x100.8; Armitage Mathews, receiver, &c., against Oscar A. Norman and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. R. Hill.

157TH ST, n s, 430.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 28x101.6; Henry E. Coe and another, trustees, against Peter J. Klinzig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. D. Mercelis.

187TH ST, n s, 120.3 ft w of 11th Av, 19.10x94.10; The Germania Life Insurance Company against George C. Trede and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middlings	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	9.75
Beef, hams	27.95
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, Mess	7.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	6¾
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@70½c; No. 2 red, 72¾c; No. 3 corn, 31@31⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31⅝@32c; No. 2 oats, 21¼c; No. 2 white, 23¼c; No. 3 white, 22@23c; No. 2 rye, 55½@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; Northwestern, $1.19@1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.20@$2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@ $8.20; lard, per 100-lb, $5.07½@$5.22; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $6.40.

COTTON.—While the speculative movement in cotton was less active, the falling off in public interest was not very great. The feature of the day's trading was the further liquidation of outside long account. The general course of prices reflected inherent weakness on the part of the widely scattered long interest. Every rally in prices brought on an avalanche of selling. The market opened at the lowest point of the day—steady at a decline of 6@12 points. The market closed quiet at a net decline of 9@10 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile quiet, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c, ⅛c lower; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 5¾c; Memphis, 5⅝c, 1-16c lower; Augusta, 5 13-16@5⅞c; St. Louis, 6c; New Orleans, 5 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.62@5.64
October	5.83	5.83	5.79	5.82@5.83
November	5.86	5.91	5.84	5.88@5.89
December	5.92	5.96	5.89	5.91@5.92
January	5.97	6.03	5.94	5.97@5.98
February	6.03	6.07	6.01	6.06@6.01
March	6.04	6.09	6.01	6.03@6.04
April	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.07@6.08
May	6.14	6.16	6.10	6.11@6.12
June	6.18	6.18	6.14	6.15@6.16

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3 15-32d. Futures opened weak at 1-64d decline, and closed barely steady at 3½@ 3 4-64d net decline. December-January ..3.19⅝; January-February, 3.19⅛; February-March, 3.20⅛; March-April, 3.20⅛; April-May, 3.21⅛; May-June, 3.21⅛; June-July, 3.22⅛; September, 3.24⅜; September-October, 3.22⅝; October-November, 3.20¼; November-December, 3.19⅛. Manchester —Yarns quiet but steady; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73 13-16	73 15-16	73½	73½
December	77 1-16	77 3-16	76 11-16	76¾
May	80⅝	80¾	80	80
Corn—				
September	37	37	37	37
December	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½
May				35¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
December	72¼	71¾	71¼	71½
May	75⅝	75 7-16	74⅞	74⅞
Corn—				
September	30¾	30¾	30¾	30⅞
December	28¾	28 9-16	28⅝	28⅝
May	29¾	29¾	29½	29½
Oats—				
September	20	20 1-16	19¾	19¾
December	19¾	19¾	19 11-16	19¾
May	21½	21½	21 7-16	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Persistent selling and the aid of cable news broke the market ½@¾c from the previous night's close, with last prices at low point of the day. No. 2 red, New York, 74¾c, spot; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77½c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82c, to arrive; No. 2 red, elevator, 73c. The Produce Exchange will be closed Saturday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31.—Close: Wheat —In store, No. 1 Northern, August, 68c; September, 66⅝c; December, 68¾c; May, 70c. On track—No. 1 hard, old, 69¾c; new, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, old, 68¾c; new, 67⅝c; No. 2 Northern, old, 67⅝c; new, 65⅞c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70⅝c; September, 70⅝c; December, 71c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68¾c; September, 68⅜c; December, 69c; May, 72¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 71¼@72c; No. 2 Northern, new, 69½c. Rye—No. 1, 56¼c. Barley—No. 2, 42c; sample, 36¼@41c.

CORN—No. 2 corn quoted at 37¾c elevator, 38¾c delivered, and 38¾c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 26c; No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27¼@28c; No. 3 white, 26¼@ 27c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 26½@ 33c; No. 2 white clips, 28½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62¼c free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61¾@62c, spot; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight. New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 38¾@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@ $4; Winter straights, $3.35@3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; low grades, $1.80@$2.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10 @$2.25, as to brand. Buckwheat meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 75@75c. Feed—Spring brand, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50 @$14.75; middlings, $15@$17.50; city feed, $15.50 @$16; hominy chop, $15.25; bulk; oilmeal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31.—Flour—First patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.45@ $3.55; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $8; family, $9.25@$10; packet, $9.50@$11; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6¼@ 6⅝c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western sweet pickled, 10@10¼c; city greens, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾@4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.35; Continent, $5.85; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; city, $5; Western, $5.12½; stearine oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork firm; prime mess Western, 50s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good do., 73s. Cheese—American finest, white, 52s; American finest colored, 53s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Tallow firm; prime city, 24s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, September-October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—An easier feeling predominated at the Coffee Exchange, although actual changes were slight. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of five points, and ruled quiet, dependent almost entirely upon the local contingent for actual business. The sales on the opening call were 5,250 bags, up to 12 M. 9,250 bags, and for the entire session 15,000 bags, with the market finally steady at unchanged prices to a decline of fifteen points. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
October				4.40@4.45
November	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
December	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
January	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.80
February	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.80@4.90
March	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90@4.95
April	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.05
May	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
June				5.10@5.15
July				5.15@5.20

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Coffee market steady; good Santos, 5$800; receipts, 48,000 bags; stock, 978,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre —Coffee market, opened irregular at ¼f decline; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. irregular, unchanged, closed at ¼f net lower; total sales, 18,000 bags; January, 32.50; February, 32.75; March, 33; April, 33.25; May, 33.50; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 33.75; September, 31.50; October, 31.75; November, 32; December, 32.25. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 6$250; exchange, 8d; receipts, 23,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 21,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 315,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $21; Iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $18.75; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron, warrants, $16; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $31.65; Exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.35.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.10, and in bulk $5.60; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk $5.55; refined cases, New York, $9.35; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@ 30c; prime white, 29c; prime Winter yellow, 30 @32c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 60c; lard oil, 42 @44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.50; spirits turpentine, 47½@48c; resin, common to; good strained, $1.27½@$1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2; M, $2.35; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 44½c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $2.60. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31.—Turpentine, 44c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 45c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Veals, $5@8; culls, $3.50; city-dressed veals, 10@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@4; lambs, $5@$6. HOGS—$4.70@$4.80.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE T. LAIRD, JR.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against George T. Laird, Jr., for $10,066 in favor of Alfred Walton.

BLANCHE BOURBON.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Blanche Bourbon of Paris, France, for $21,061 in favor of Louis Amberg on an assigned claim from Ermann & Cahn, sugar manufacturers of New Orleans, for money loaned and merchandise sold to her between Feb. 23 and November, 1896. It was served on a life insurance company here.

THE W. E. SMITH COMPANY.—The W. E. Smith Company, dealer in dairy and farm products at 78 Warren Street, is in financial difficulties, and yesterday Judge McLean of the Supreme Court appointed William H. Blain temporary receiver on the application of President W. E. Smith and Louis F. Goldman, a Director, in proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation. It was stated that the company is unable to pay its obligations as they fall due and is insolvent, owing to inability to realize on its assets and lack of profitable business. A suit has been commenced against it by the Union Trust Company of Jamestown, N. Y., and others are threatened. The liabilities are $5,690, outside of capital stock, due to sixteen creditors. The nominal assets are $6,089, consisting of cash, $153; fifty tubs of butter, hypothecated for $350; stock of the New York Milk Products Company, $4,500, hypothecated for $2,500 loan; judgment against C. Mitchell & Co., $6,675; doubtful accounts, $1,423. Other of the assets and claims make up the balance of the assets. The company was incorporated on March 15, 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000. W. E. Smith, the President, has been in this trade for many years.

SCHULTHEIS'S FORT GEORGE CASINO.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Schultheis's Fort George Casino (corporation,) at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, from Stern & Singer, for $689 in favor of Hartman, Goldsmith & Co. for whisky sold to the concern. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he was informed that George Ehret, the brewer, holds a chattel mortgage on the place for $25,000, therefore no keeper was put in. The company was incorporated in September, 1894, with a capital stock of $75,000, which was increased on Dec. 23, 1895, to $175,000. John F. Schultheis, Jr., is President. A representative of Stern & Singer said yesterday when interviewed concerning the execution, that Mr. Schultheis had informed their clients that $128,000 had been invested in the place, but business had been dull this Summer because the public could not get there readily on account of changing the trolley line. He claims that if the creditors will be lenient until the trolley line is finished next year, the place will doubtless pay handsomely, and all creditors will get their money. The merchandise indebtedness amounts to only $7,000, and he claims that the company is amply responsible if given time to work out.

Out of Town.

AUGUST JERNBERG.—August Jernberg, a real estate dealer, confessed bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday by filing a petition, in which he places his liabilities at $1,433,137, without assets. The unsecured claims amount to $1,207,452 and were contracted mostly in 1893.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY HOFHEIMER.—Henry Hofheimer, a salesman residing at 114 West Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $430,984 and nominal assets $21,000 in old accounts. He was of Hofheimer, Son & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes at Norfolk, Va., who made a deed of trust on July 23, 1883, and the liabilities are on that firm's account. The largest creditors are C. W. Copeland & Co. of Boston, $200,000, for money loaned and merchandise.

CORNELIA S. ROBINSON.—Cornelia S. Robinson, residing at 527 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, who gives her occupation as a housewife, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,179 and no assets. Her liabilities are on account of indorsing notes of Frederick S. Robinson, a builder of 527 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Blind Actor a Bankrupt.

Thomas T. Hayden, the amateur blind actor of Brooklyn, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court in Kings County. His liabilities are $614 to Richard Von Hope of Manhattan and $937 to the Hollywood Whisky Company. His total assets are $500, of which $200 is a claim against Charles E. Burke. His personal property is placed at $75, and he owns a seventy-five-dollar plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:.

BARRIE, David—J. E Midgley	$159
BODINE, Albert, administrator, &c.—D. McGibbon	415
BODINE, Albert, administrator, &c.—Alexander B. Williamson	4,628
BODINE, Albert, administrator, &c.—D. McGibbon and others, costs	717
CROSBY, H. Manley—C. D. Durkee & Co.	291
COZZENS, Leonard—W. H. McCormack	148
CHELEA, Francis—Rona	477
DE BOER, Charles—Bergner & Engel Brewing Company	77
FLYNN, Charles S. B.—B. R. Leeds	313
GOODMAN, Israel M.—The Henry M. Elias Brewing Company	96
GESSER, Frederick—J. H. Fithian	556
GLENN, Edmond R.—J. Osborn and another	103
HAWLEY, Lewis H.—John P. Turner	35

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided, that the limited partnership of WORRALL & HURLBUTT, composed of the undersigned, Richard P. Worrall and John H. Hurlbutt, as general partners, and John T. Windrim as special partner, the original certificate of formation of which limited partnership was heretofore filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, is dissolved by mutual consent of said partners before the time specified for its termination in said certificate, and on and after the 18th day of August, 1899.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 18th day of August, 1899.

Revenue 10c. stamp canceled. RICHARD P. WORRALL, JOHN H. HURLBUTT, JOHN T. WINDRIM.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On the 18th day of August, 1899, before me personally came Richard P. Worrall and John H. Hurlbutt, and on the 24th day of August, 1899, before me personally came John T. Windrim, each to me known and known to me to be one of the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

E. J. ESSELSTYN,
au25-1aw4wF Notary Public, New York Co.

PALISADE STEAM LAUNDRY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Charles M. Riedell and F. V. Se Bastian, under and by the firm name and style of the Palisade Steam Laundry, at Nos. 3,251, 3,253, and 3,255 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, pursuant to certain articles of copartnership, dated April 27th, 1899, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, August 22d, 1899.

F. V. SE BASTIAN,
CHAS. M. RIEDELL.

CARL FISCHER-HANSEN,
Attorney for F. V. Se Bastian,
55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. a25-1aw4wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES LANIER, as trustee for Mary L. Stone, plaintiff, against BESSIE DEVENNY and others, defendants.

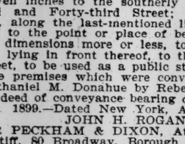
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George I. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 498 as Lot No. 11; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of said block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in the bed of the street, from the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Hazen by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd, 1899.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 646 W. 143d Street:



142 St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,532.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.22, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $428.45 and interest.—Dated New York, August 29, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

au29-2aw3wTu&F&s19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

The same plaintiff against The West End Apartment House Company and others, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

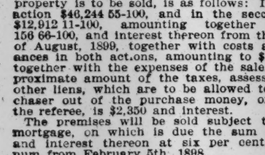
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue, sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



79th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action $46,244 55-100, and in the second action $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,156 66-100, and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $635 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $73,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1898.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to the 6th day of September, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 31, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

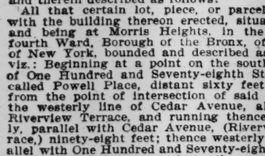
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 12, 1898, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of said Street where it meets with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) and then easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:


178th St., (Powell Place.)
20
50
Cedar Av. (Riverview Terrace.)
98
98
20

TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

Army Officer Gives a Synopsis of the Case.

THE COURT'S HIGH CHARACTER

Included Men Competent to Weigh the Evidence—Contractors Interested in the Result.

In connection with the statements published yesterday from witnesses for the defense in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, the following interview has been obtained from an officer of rank and experience in the United States Army, who is familiar with the history of this trial:

"It is, in my judgment, improper, on the part of any witnesses or officers or counsel, engaged in the Carter case, to ventilate their opinions in public while this case is still undecided, but I see no objection, on my part, to give you a synopsis of its history.

"The Carter case, being still in the hands of the President of the United States, without whose sanction the verdict of the court cannot be executed, it is to be regretted that this case has found its way into the public prints, where matters of so intricate and extensive a character cannot be discussed with any benefit to the truth. The Carter case originally arose through complaints reaching the office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington that the contract with the Atlantic Contracting Company was not being carried out in accordance with the specifications.

"The Chief of Engineers ordered a Board of Officers to investigate this matter. The board consisted of Cols. Gillespie and Raymond and Major Adams. As a result of this investigation voluminous charges were prepared against Capt. Carter and signed by Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers. A court, consisting of thirteen members, was convened to try them at Savannah, Ga., the detail of the court being as follows:

"Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, Col. Jacob Kline, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Cols. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, and Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Majors William Stanton, Corps of Engineers; Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence; J. R. Myrick, Fifth Artillery; J. L. Tiemon, First Artillery, and A. S. Patten, Quartermaster, and Capts. D. M. Taylor, Ordinance Department; M. M. Mitchell, Fifth Artillery; Charles G. Penny and Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery; with Colonel Thomas F. Barr as Judge Advocate.

"The President of this court is a trained lawyer; two of the members belong to the Engineer Corps of the army and have been in commission thirty-eight and thirty-six years respectively; five of them are disbursing officers, with many years' experience in dealing with just such vouchers as were under consideration in the trial, four of them have had large experience in the trial of cases before courts-martial, and one whom has had several years' service as Judge Advocate of a military department, and all of whom represent the very highest intelligence and conscience of the army.

The Judge Advocate of the court has been a member of the Judge Advocate's Department for more than thirty-four years is a lawyer, and has had extensive practice.

"It is said that officers of the army are not familiar with matters of law. This is an error. There is no officer in the army who is not required to thoroughly familiarize himself with the rules of evidence and procedure. These branches are taught at the Military Academy, and officers coming up for promotion from one grade to another are required to show their proficency in them. It is hardly necessary to speak of the superior qualities of a body of specially selected educated men as jurors over a jury chosen at haphazard from a large number of citizens.

"The principal cause underlying this trial consists in the fact that Capt. Carter made a contract for certain specific mattresses, to be constructed of brush and small timbers at a certain stipulated figure per square yard, and is said to have accepted, in place of the mattresses contracted for, loose bundles of brush of much inferior value, thereby enabling the contractors to defraud the Government of the United States of large sums of money. The trial lasted for nearly five months, and the proceedings in the case are very voluminous. Upon the conclusion of the trial, the Judge Advocate General of the army reviewed the case, as he is required by law to do, and submitted his report to the Secretary of War, the latter's duty being to lay the same before the President of the United States. This was done in course of time, and then the whole papers were referred to ex-Senator George F. Edmunds for his opinion. While it is believed that he did not in all respects agree with the court, yet he found sufficient cause to recommend that so much of the sentence as imposed dismissal from the army and the payment of a fine should be executed.

"After the submission of this report by Mr. Edmunds, the case was referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, and he has been in his possession for some months.

"During the trial Capt. Carter was ably defended by Mr. Rose of New York, Mr. Frank P. Blair of Chicago, and Messrs. Charlton and Mackall of Savannah, while a Mr. Fox looked after Capt. Carter's interests in the War Department at Washington.

"It has been understood that soon after the completion of the trial, the attorneys of Capt. Carter sought to have this celebrated case passed upon by lawyers outside of those in whom the law has placed this duty. The President, being charged by law to pass upon cases of this character, can, no doubt, employ whom he pleases to inform his conscience in the matter, but the present case is perhaps the only one of record in the War Department where regular channels have been abandoned and advice sought from outside sources.

"From this statement of the case, it is clear that no one in the army connected with the administration of its affairs has had any share in delaying the final decision in this matter. Nor is there the remotest parallel between the Carter and Dreyfus cases.

"Fault is found by the attorneys, as well as by THE TIMES in its recent editorial, with the Judge Advocate of the court. Before civil counsel were admitted to assist in cases on trial before courts-martial, the law governing the duties of a Judge Advocate was enacted and reads as follows:

"Article of War No. 99.—The Judge Advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the General or officer commanding the army, detachment, &c., shall prosecute in the name of the United States, but when the prisoner shall make his plea, he shall so far consider himself counsel for the prisoner as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses and to any question to the prisoner the answer to which might tend to criminate himself.

"The Judge Advocate in this case, according to the statement of those qualified to speak without bias, simply discharged the duties required of him, but nevertheless the briefs of the defense devote much space to the alleged shortcomings of this officer in his treatment of the accused. A vigorous prosecution on the part of this officer was compelled by the great array of legal talent on the other side, who jealously watched every point for their client.

"The court, although one of the ablest which has been gotten together for many years, also came in for its share of abuse on the part of the defense, and we have thus the spectacle, never before witnessed in the annals of military trials, of putting the court and the Judge Advocate upon their defense and obliging them to answer ex-parte statements of the accused man's counsel, made a year after the trial has been finished.

"It must not be forgotten in this case that a number of civilians, contractors, are equally interested with Capt. Carter in obtaining a disapproval of the proceedings of the court by the President, for such a course would save them from not only civil but criminal proceedings in the United States courts on account of their participation in the frauds of which Capt. Carter was convicted by the court-martial. While, no doubt, the public is much interested in the final outcome of this case, the scope of the latter is so voluminous and intricate that no complete presentation of it can be made in the public prints, and arguments in them, whether or not the court erred in finding Capt. Carter guilty, are useless. The case is in the hands of the President, and all good citizens should await his decision."

Revenue Ruling on Exchange.

Collector Treat yesterday sent copies of the following letter to all banks and bankers in this city: "I have a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of Aug. 4, regarding contracts made either for buying or selling foreign exchange. He rules that these memorandums are known as sales and deliveries, and are contracts subject to stamp tax of 10 cents each."

AHEARN LAW CLAIMS DENIED.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court Refuses Sixty-five Applications Which Were Presented.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday, denied sixty-five applications presented by Lawyers Louis J. Grant, former Judge Koch, and former Assistant District Attorney F. V. S. Oliver on behalf of claimants for compensation under the Ahearn law. Counsel in these cases, after Justice MacLean had denied several similar applications, asked to be permitted to submit briefs on the subject, contending that only private individuals were deprived of the right to indemnity for prosecution or wrongful dismissal from the public revenues, and that, as all these claimants had either been dismissed or prosecuted for acts committed by them in the discharge of their official duties, they were legally entitled to recover.

Justice MacLean, having considered all the briefs submitted to him on this point, wrote the one word "denied" on each application, and will now sign formal orders to that effect.

Among the motions denied were the following:

Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery of Artillery who claims $6,200. He was a member of the Board of "boodle" Aldermen, and was indicted for bribery in 1886. The indictment was dismissed in 1890.

Police Captain Max F. Schmittberger, who was charged with bribery in 1894. The indictment was dismissed against him on May 21, 1896. He wants $5,359.65.

Police Captain Jacob Siebert, who claims $17,500, was indicted for bribery in 1895. The indictment was dismissed on May 20, 1896. He was also dismissed from the police force, and only reinstated after the Court of Appeals had decided in his favor.

Police Captain James K. Price wants $8,500. He was indicted for attempted extortion and misconduct in 1895, and the indictment was dismissed on May 11, 1896.

Former Police Captain Charles H. Reilly was indicted for bribery in 1888, and the indictment was dismissed on March 31. He wants $6,200.

Park Commissioner George C. Clausen asks for $12,000 for his expenses in defending himself when he was indicted in 1895 for conspiracy with his fellow-Commissioners for not inviting bids for contracts for the asphalting of the walks in Central Park, where the work to be executed would cost more than $1,000. The indictment was dismissed on June 19, 1895.

Mrs. Grace C. Squire, as administratrix of the estate of Rollin M. Squire, who was Commissioner of Public Works, wants $6,000 compensation for the expenses incurred by Commissioner Squire in defending himself when indicted in 1886 for misconduct in connection with his department. The indictment was dismissed in March, 1888.

HOLLAND DAMES' FEAST.

Celebration of Queen Wilhelmina's Birthday by the "Subjects" of "Queen" Lavinia.

"Queen" Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands rarely fails to carry her point when she once makes up her mind. The luncheon party she gave yesterday in honor of the birthday of Queen Wilhelmina was all that it was expected to be; and, as one of the admiring subjects of Her Majesty, Queen Lavinia, expressed it, "every moment was a purple one."

It was Queen Wilhelmina's nineteenth birthday, and Queen Lavinia was determined to see that so far as within her lay everything should be properly taken care of here. Actuated by such a motive, she summoned a company of her subjects and a few Sir Knights, who are associate members of the Holland Dames, to gather and cross their feet beneath the mahogany of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Queen Lavinia went to a great deal of trouble to have everything as it should be, chief among the preliminaries being the sending of a cablegram direct to Queen Wilhelmina at The Hague. The message was filed at 3 o'clock in the morning and read as follows:

Waldorf-Astoria, Aug. 31, 1899.

Her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands:

The National Society Holland Dames of the New Netherlands and their associate members, Sir Knights, now at luncheon in her honor, send congratulations to her Majesty on this auspicious day, and upon the completion of the first year of her reign.

LAVINIA H. VAN WESTERVELT DEMPSEY,
Founder of the Order of Holland Dames.
W. IRVING VAN INWAGEN, Secretary to the Queen of the Society.

It was believed that this message would reach The Hague in time for an answer to come about the hour set for luncheon, and in this the calculation was wondrously exact, for a reply did come, and was delivered just at the proper time. Following is the reply from The Hague:

Irving Van Inwagen, Secretary Society Dames, Waldorf-Astoria:

Her Majesty, Queen of Netherlands, thanks members of National Society Holland Dames of New Netherlands and associate members, Sir Knights, for congratulations.

VANDERSKAL, Private Secretary.

While lunch was being served a cablegram was received from the Dutch Alliance, of Holland, requesting the society to cooperate with them in behalf of the Boers of South Africa. The Dames sent a cablegram in reply, assuring the Dutch Alliance that they would certainly give them their whole support in the matter, though Queen Lavinia was herself unable to explain how they were going to start about it when questioned on the subject after the luncheon was over.

PETER WIEDERER INJURED.

Both Legs Broken in Jumping from a Staten Island Trolley Car.

Peter Wiederer of the firm of Wiederer & Brother, 521 Broadway, had both his legs broken in an attempt to jump from a moving car on the Midland Trolley Line Wednesday night. He was removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I. An examination showed that the injuries were serious, but not likely to prove fatal, and yesterday afternoon he was resting well, and the physicians said it was almost certain that no internal injuries had been sustained.

Mr. Wiederer's home is on Smith Terrace, Stapleton. He is a son-in-law of the late George Bechtel, the millionaire brewer and founder of the George Bechtel Brewing Company of Stapleton. Mrs. Wiederer is now staying with her mother, Mrs. Bechtel, where she is near the infirmary and can visit her husband every few hours.

PASSING OF TRAVELERS' BUREAU

H. B. Claflin Company Discontinues a Trade Missionary Innovation.

The H. B. Claflin Company has announced the discontinuance of its "Travelers'" Bureau. This department was organized something over four years ago, for the purpose of familiarizing tradesmen throughout the United States with the enlarged scope of the company's operations. From twenty to thirty traveling salesmen were employed to carry a full line of samples from all departments, and act primarily as missionaries of trade. Previous to this time the general sales had been conducted exclusively at the store by a corps of salesmen, each with his train of customers. The return to dependence upon the old system is looked upon as an indication that the special purpose of the "Travelers'" Bureau has been fulfilled.

The special traveling salesmen attached to the various departments will be continued, as before and during the existence of the bureau.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL PLANS.

New Institution Will Be Presented with Site and Buildings.

It was learned yesterday that so soon as the State Board of Charities shall have approved the plans of incorporation of the Emanuel Hospital and Dispensary of New York, Dr. Maurice J. Burstein will select a site and erect a building thereon, which he will present to the institution. Associated with Dr. Burstein in this venture are Drs. Ephraim K. Browd, Henry Levien, Maurice Caspe, Harris E. Adler, Abraham Hymanson, Israel Szlachechi, Max Wolper, Bernard Scheinkman, Joseph Barsky, Morris Clsin, Max Davidoff, George I. Miller, Max Landesmann, and Max Moskievitz. These physicians will give their services gratuitously to the hospital and will act as its staff.

Several members of the United Hebrew Charities Society have promised financial aid in maintaining the establishment, which will be used principally as a lying-in asylum, although diseases will also be treated.

The charges for treatment and board will be nominal. However, to those persons not in a position to pay, treatment will be given gratuitously, in both hospital and dispensary.

NO BRIDGE WHEEL PATH.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Martin, Sees Insurmountable Obstacles to the Proposed Plan.

The Department of Bridges has finally decided that the projected bicycle path over the Brooklyn Bridge is not feasible, and that therefore it will not be built. This decision was arrived at after C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, had made a supplemental report, following a conference with the committee of members of bicycle organizations who favored the plan.

In his report Mr. Martin said that the only points of difficulty were the terminals. "It is proposed," he said, "to pass along side of the south side of the New York station, cross the south roadway, and descend to the level of the bridge roadway by means of a stairway passing underneath and practically parallel with the stairs now in place alongside of The World Building, and to cross Park Row by crossing the sidewalk at the foot of the stairs mentioned.

"Such a stairway as proposed would encroach upon the bridge roadway, which, in my judgment, should not be permitted; and also, in my judgment, it would not be advisable or permissible to add to the already congested condition of travel on the sidewalk at the foot of The World Building stairs by the introduction of a line of bicycles crossing at right angles. In addition to the difficulty which bicyclists would have in crossing the sidewalk, thronged as it is with pedestrians, they would, as soon as they left the sidewalk, meet a real danger, as they would have to cross the line of vehicles approaching the bridge roadway from Nassau Street and Lower Park Row, as well as the several lines of cars passing in both directions on Park Row.

"Since, in my judgment, the obstacles to a bicycle path at the New York terminal are insurmountable, it is unnecessary to say anything about the Brooklyn side. I am clearly of the opinion that it is not feasible to construct a path over the bridge."

There was a meeting of the Bridge Cycle Path Committee appointed by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, at 132 Nassau Street yesterday. When the committee learned of Engineer Martin's report, it was announced that an appeal would be made to the Legislature.

JAMES T. HYDE HELD.

The Charge of Perjury, Brought by Charles F. Bates, to Go to the Grand Jury.

Magistrate Brann yesterday decided to hold James T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, he being charged with perjury. The case has attracted much attention in horse circles at Long Branch and in New York, the defendant being well known, as well as the complainant, Charles F. Bates.

This is the second victory for Mr. Bates in his legal tilts with Mr. Hyde, the first being the granting of a judgment for $700 against him by the civil courts for the board of two horses. The two men were formerly intimate friends, Mr. Hyde explaining to the Court during his examination in the Magistrate's court that they were intimate enough to call each other "Charlie" and "Jimmy." The breaking off of the friendship ties resulted from what Mr. Hyde's alleged attentions to an intimate friend of Mr. Bates. Mr. Hyde had been keeping his horses at Mr. Bates's stables by special courtesy, no charge being made until the breaking off in the friendly relations.

Then came the suit for the board of the horses, followed by the judgment, and it was during the trial of this case that Mr. Hyde especially hurt Mr. Bates's feelings by making affidavit in his answer that one of the horses for the board of which he was being sued had been given to a "member of Mr. Bates's family," meaning the woman who had caused the trouble between them. Mr. Bates immediately swore out a warrant for Mr. Hyde's arrest, charging that in making this statement in his affidavit his former friend had committed perjury.

It is now left for the Grand Jury to decide whether the case shall go to a trial jury for a decision as to the intent in the case. When Mr. Hyde gave bail in the Magistrate's court he deposited $1,000 cash with the City Chamberlain, which will hold good for his appearance pending the action of the Grand Jury.

MESSENGER BOY'S COURAGE.

Seriously Injured by a Trolley Car, He Leaves Hospital Half Cured to Help His Mother.

In the face of the protests of the Bellevue Hospital surgeons, Hyman Feltman, a messenger boy, fourteen years old, who was badly mangled by being hit by a trolley car on Twenty-third Street on June 24 last, walked out of the hospital yesterday in order that he might help his mother support the family, consisting of several younger children and a consumptive father.

At the time of the accident Feltman worked in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in East Twenty-third Street, and was invariably sent to answer calls from Bellevue, because he was a favorite with the doctors there. When he was brought to the hospital in an ambulance, bruised and bleeding, with a fracture of the skull and the sight of his right eye completely destroyed, his injuries were so serious that it was thought impossible to save his life, but the little hero struggled valiantly, and his determination to live, so as to help his mother, added to the best efforts of the surgeons, finally put him on the road to recovery.

Lately the boy learned that his mother had fallen ill and that in his home at 84 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, there was no provider for the family. This worried him sorely, and he begged the doctors so hard to be allowed to go home that they finally were compelled to grant his request, although they warned him that he was running a great risk in leaving before his wounds were thoroughly healed. Yesterday he walked out of the hospital after having his wounds dressed, because, as he said sturdily: "Mamma needs me." He will come back to the hospital at intervals, and the doctors hope by skin grafting to heal the wounds in his face. During all the terrible ordeal through which he passed the doctors say he never whimpered and bore his sufferings like a stoic.

He claims that at the time of the accident he was a passenger on the car, and was about to alight, when the conductor, mistaking him for one of the boys who were stealing rides, pushed him from the step, and he fell in front of a car going in the opposite direction. He was struck by the fender and hurled twenty feet. The boy said that he hoped to get his position back in spite of the fact that he has now but one eye.

REFORMATORY RULE DENOUNCED

Magistrate Zeller Expresses His Opinion of Methods at Elmira.

The system of espionage maintained by the Elmira Reformatory over young men paroled from that institution was a subject severely commented upon by Magistrate Zeller in the Centre Street Court yesterday. H. B. Brockway, a brother of the Superintendent of the Reformatory, appeared before the Magistrate with a young man who gave his name as Marshall S. Horner, asking that he be recommitted to the Reformatory, explaining that Horner was a paroled prisoner and had violated the rule which requires paroled men to report to the Superintendent the first of every month. Horner had been found in the employ of a Broadway clothier.

Horner's attorney explained that his client, since his liberation three months ago, had been endeavoring to earn an honest living, and it would be a pity to send him back to the Reformatory for the mere technical violation of an absurd rule.

Magistrate Zeller turned to Mr. Brockway and in an indignant manner said: "I find that this young man has begun to earn an honest living. It is not because a man fails at one time that the machinery of the law ought to be invoked to hound and persecute him. In any case the action of the management of the Reformatory at Elmira never has and never will commend itself to me. It seems that the Board of Managers takes especial pride and satisfaction in trying to prevent young men from entering on the straight path of life, and if I had the power this young man, as a rebuke to the institution, would be immediately set at liberty. As the case stands, I will adjourn the matter until next Monday to the West Side Court, in order that myself and counsel for the prisoner may have ample time to look up the law in the matter." The Magistrate then paroled Horner in the custody of his employer.

COLONIAL DAMES ALL LEGAL

Justice Bookstaver Refuses to Restrict Name to One Society.

ALL HAVE ACCOMPLISHED GOOD

Colonial Dames of America Sought to Restrain State and National Organizations from Using Name.

"The Colonial Dames of America" have failed in their application to Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court in suits brought against "the Colonial Dames of the State of New York" and the unincorporated association calling itself "the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America," Justine Van Rensselear Townsend as President, for an injunction to restrain the defendants in each case from continuing to use the names severally adopted by them. The grounds of the application were that such names are substantially the same as the name of the plaintiff and constitute an infringement upon the plaintiff's right to the exclusive use of that name. The decision in favor of the defendants is made without costs.

Justice Bookstaver, in his opinion, thus states the circumstances of the origin of the three organizations: "In the Spring of 1890 a group of ladies in the City of New York formed an unincorporated society for the purpose of promoting the study of the Colonial days of the country, of perpetuating the memory of the men and events of those times, and of protecting and preserving any relics, whether buildings or writings or of some other character, still surviving from that period. After some discussion, the name 'Colonial Dames of America' was adopted as a suitable designation of the society so formed, membership in which was limited to women descended from ancestors living in this country during the Colonial period. By April, 1891, several ladies in Philadelphia had become members of this society, a Pennsylvania chapter having been inaugurated. On April 8, 1891, another society, similarly constituted and for similar purposes, organized in Philadelphia, and adopted the name 'the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.' Overtures were promptly made by the Pennsylvania society to the New York society for a union upon the basis of independent State organizations, which should, after a sufficient number had been formed, unite into a National society. The New York society held aloof from that proposal, and proceeded at once to incorporate under the laws of this State. The Pennsylvania society continued, and succeeded in its plans of forming a National society, which society is the defendant in one of these actions, and is called the 'National Society of Colonial Dames of America.' At the present time it has branches in thirty-five different States and numbers over 5,000 members. Meanwhile, in April, 1893, the other defendant, 'the Colonial Dames of the State of New York,' was incorporated, and already numbers over 500 members. The plaintiff has a membership of about 300." Continuing, Justice Bookstaver says that at the outset it should be noted that this case is unique in that none of the parties is engaged in any business in the sense of seeking financial gain. "On the contrary, all are equally seeking to accomplish patriotic and unselfish ends. It is therefore obvious that the rules governing the right to trade marks and trade names, evolved as these rules have been from selfish attempts on the part of one person to appropriate for his financial benefit what rightfully belongs to another, and decisions of the courts in thwarting such attempts do not apply to such a case as this, or, at any rate, ought not to apply with the same strictness. Keeping in mind the distinction just pointed out, the following facts are important, and, to my mind, controlling in this case:

"The plaintiff, with full knowledge, has stood by for all these years and made no attempt to prevent the defendants from using the names they severally adopted. They have gone on increasing in membership and enlarging the field of their operations. Some idea of the importance of the work done by them can be derived from the fact that through the instrumentality or initiative of the Rhode Island branch alone of one defendant, a sum exceeding $21,000 was raised and spent for the relief of our soldiers during the recent Spanish war; while the other defendant has since its organization, and for various purposes, collected and disbursed a still larger sum.

"There may be some significance, moreover, so far as one of the defendants is concerned, at least, in the circumstance that after the plaintiff was incorporated in this State, its own certificate of incorporation was accepted and filed by the Secretary of State, there being at the time a statute prohibiting the filing of a certificate of incorporation or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive. However that may be, there certainly is more significance in the fact that the Legislature of the State, by Chapter 637 of the Laws of 1896, recognized not only the existence, but the name, of the same defendant, by authorizing the Department of Parks of this city to intrust to it the Van Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park. In pursuance of the authority, the property was leased to the society for a long period, and is now under its control and care. Another important consideration telling in favor of the defendants is found in the fact that there is no proof that any one has ever joined either of them in mistake for the plaintiff, or has been otherwise deceived or seriously confused as to the identity of the three societies; and from the nature of the case it seems hardly possible that any such mistakes can ever occur, to an important extent, at least. There has been, it is true, some miscarriage of mail, many letters intended for the defendant, the 'Colonial Dames of the State of New York,' having been, in the first instance, delivered to the plaintiff. It is denied, however, that any of the plaintiff's mail has ever been delivered to the defendants. Under such circumstances, the plaintiff has no grievance. [26 App. Div., 279.]

"If this were a controversy between ordinary business concerns, to be determined strictly in accordance with precedents, there would still be a serious doubt as to the plaintiff's right to an injunction. Reasons which may be all sufficient to induce a Court to restrain a defendant from making money that a plaintiff is entitled to make may be wholly inadequate to warrant such interference where it is a question of doing good deeds. In such a case the public welfare will not be served by too great astuteness in recognizing the exclusive rights that sometimes are accorded a priority. The work, as well as the workers, should be considered, because it is more important that philanthropic work should be done than that any particular persons should have the gratification of doing it. In this case, I certainly shall not attempt to tie the hands of any of the parties. If there be any advantage in the peculiarly suitable appellation 'Colonial Dames,' let them all have that advantage. If they can see their way to a composition of their differences and to a union, or if they think they can do better acting separately, so be it. I will not lay a straw in the way of any of them, but rather wish them all godspeed and the fullest measure of success in their good efforts."

STABBED BY UNKNOWN MAN.

Strange Ante-Mortem Statement of Patient in Bellevue Hospital.

Detectives of the East Twenty-second Street Station House were working hard all day yesterday trying to find out who stabbed and nearly killed William Whittaker at about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Whittaker, who is twenty years old, lives at 240 East Twenty-second Street, and is employed in the Bishop Gutta Percha Company at the foot of East Twenty-second Street. He left work a little before 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. A little after 2 o'clock yesterday morning he awakened his aunt at his home and said he had been stabbed. His clothing was saturated with blood.

An ambulance hurried him to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians found one wound in the left side directly under the heart, and another in the right side of the abdomen, from which the intestines were protruding. This last wound was four inches deep and an inch and a half in width. An operation was performed, but it was not thought that he would live.

In his ante-mortem statement Whittaker said that while he was watching a fight between two men in Third Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, one of them, a man with a black mustache, turned around and cut him. When asked where he had been, and what he did between the time that he left the factory and when he was stabbed, he refused to answer.

The police do not believe Whittaker's story, and feel positive that he knows his assailant. They think that he was stabbed by his associates. All the wiremen in that gutta percha factory, they said, carried very sharp knives for cutting the wires.

No matter whether the mercury points to 100 or 50 degrees, Fall begins to-day.

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STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Hears Testimony Bearing on Flour Trade and Lack of Terminal Facilities and Cheap Transportation.

The State Commerce Commission, appointed by Gov. Black to inquire into the decline of trade in this State, held a session yesterday in the Governors' room, at the Produce Exchange, and heard testimony bearing on the flour trade. The trend of all the evidence given by men in the flour business was to the effect that the railroads' rates on flour coming from the West for export trade are too high and that there are not sufficient terminal facilities in this city.

Mr. Erastus Wiman told the commission that if a man should come here with a cargo of flour there is not place in which he could put his nose. He would find," continued Mr. Wiman, "every available transportation pier taken up by the New York Central. The people wonder why export trade drifts away from us. The two crying needs are cheap transportation by canals and adequate terminal facilities."

Mr. Henry J. Greenbank, representing several Duluth flour mills, said that "it is due to the lack of terminal facilities in New York City that the Erie Canal is not used to any great extent."

Mr. George A. Zabriskie, a flour merchant, told the commission of a State law preventing the formation of any canal company with more than $50,000 capital. He attributed some of the trouble to that. The commission adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

NEW MATCH MACHINE.

A Patent Which Col. Downs Believes Will Hurt the Diamond Company's Monopoly.

Col. Wallace A. Downs, one of the incorporators of the Continental Match Company, lately absorbed by the Diamond Match Company, said yesterday that stories that he was entering the match manufacturing field as a rival to the Diamond with the American Match Company distorted facts in very ridiculous fashion.

"The company referred to," he said, "is no doubt the American Match Machine Company, just incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $1,000,000, which will be working capital. I and others are interested in it. We do not propose to manufacture a single match. But we do propose to sell a match-making machine, and to start at the outset in rivalry to the Diamond Match Company, and expect to have before next Spring fifty factories operating our machines against the trust. We are to sell machines, not to make matches.

"The Diamond controls all the match-making machines in this country and in Germany. We have a machine entirely out and independent of this control. We will not show or sell it to the Diamond people. They have tried vainly to get a look at it in operation. They have monopolized the field. Inquiries have come from people all over the country, who are desirous of going into the match business, but who have been debarred by the Diamond monopoly of machines. We did once intend to manufacture matches, but find our first interests in equipping factories with our machine, which will be known as the American Match Company machine. It is patented in twelve countries and is going to be put out on a royalty of about $10 a day. The machine costs $500, rather less than this sum. Its economies over the Diamond machines are remarkable. It makes matches from 'veneers,' strips of wood cut from the exterior to the core of a log of wood, which are fed to the machine and come out matches, requiring only an hour's drying. The operations of cutting, paraffining, and dipping are performed automatically. Our machine has a percentage of 50 per cent. of economy over Diamond in the saving of material. Each machine can turn out 1,000 gross of matches a day. In labor our machine saves the processes of handling, assembling, and unloading.

"We have 100 machines in sight, but the possibilities of the venture can hardly be reckoned. Europe is interested in it and some of her match manufacturers will be here to see the operations of our machine within a fortnight."

Col. Downs said that he was unable to name the persons with whom he is associated. The incorporators are W. H. Brearley and Cornelius S. Cowley, who simply comply with the law. Officers of the company, whose headquarters are at 95 Liberty Street, will be elected next week.

RESERVOIR FOR JERSEY CITY.

It Has Been Decided to Build But One Structure Near Boonton.

When a water-supply contract was awarded by Jersey City to Patrick H. Flynn last Winter, it was understood that he would build one large reservoir near Boonton, which might be enlarged when the city needed more than 50,000,000 gallons daily. Later, Mr. Flynn suggested, in a letter to the Street and Water Board, that it would be well to build a second reservoir in the Longford Valley. He believed that the site at Boonton could not be enlarged.

At a conference yesterday between representatives of the Jersey City Water Supply Company, which has a sub-contract for the construction of the plant, and the engineers who have surveyed the reservoir site, Engineer Edlow Harrison reported that the site could be enlarged to a capacity of 75,000,000 gallons daily. The company notified Supervising Engineer Ferris, as the representative of Jersey City, that but one reservoir will be built.

E. B. DUNN'S INVENTION.

Ex-Weather Forecaster's Improved Machine for Taking Pictures.

E. B. Dunn, the ex-weather forecaster, has recently patented a machine for taking and projecting pictures.

Mr. Dunn claims as the salient feature of his invention the absence of flash and vibration. The stability of the machine's mechanism is resultant upon a double sprocket, in front of the lense, which comes to a full stop as each picture is unreeled, thus holding the film under absolute control all the time. The new machine is very light, weighing only about thirty-five pounds.

Mr. Dunn said the idea of an improved projecting machine occurred to him when he saw the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight pictures in the Academy of Music. He gave an exhibition of what his invention can do yesterday afternoon, and among other views showed one of Gov. Roosevelt in a bicycle suit chopping up a tree. This picture was very good.

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MRS. KOEFOED NOT FOUND

Note Written by Missing Woman Monday the Last Word of Her.

SUICIDE HAS BEEN HINTED AT

But Charles G. Wilson, Her Stepfather, Thinks It More Likely that Persons Are Detaining Her.

The search for Mrs. A. E. Koefoed, who disappeared from her home ten days ago under circumstances which her friends think point to the conclusion that she may be under the influence of designing persons, has brought to light certain facts which lead her stepfather, Charles G. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, to believe that her discovery may be made within a few days. In a note written last Monday afternoon to a friend of Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Koefoed ended the communication by saying that this might be her farewell.

A short time before her disappearance, on Aug. 23, Mrs. Koefoed had been ill. She is a woman of a highly nervous disposition. Mr. Wilson has hinted at the possibility of suicide, but thinks it far more likely that she is held as a prisoner by certain persons.

At 5 o'clock last Monday afternoon she sent a note by messenger to the down-town office of one of Mr. Wilson's friends. This note dealt with private matters, and gave no clue to her whereabouts at that time. It was in this note that Mrs. Koefoed betrayed that state of her mind which leads Mr. Wilson to believe she may contemplate suicide. He declined to make public the communication.

Mr. Wilson has confronted the person to whom Mrs. Koefoed turned over the check for $1,500 which she secured from a friend. The man made no attempt to deny the fact that he had profited by the check, Mr. Wilson said. He declared coolly that it was a loan. Mr. Wilson had further ascertained that to this man Mrs. Koefoed had made presents of the goods which she purchased from two mercantile houses. He had pawned them for much less than their value. He strenuously denied all knowledge of Mrs. Koefoed's whereabouts. Mr. Wilson has communicated with friends in the Maryland town where Mrs. Koefoed formerly resided, but nothing has been seen of her there. He firmly believes that his daughter is in the city at the present time. And he says he is morally certain that a powerful influence alone prevents her from returning to her home and children.

Although Mr. Wilson is prosecuting the search without the aid of the police, he has in his employ a large number of detectives. He admitted last night that several persons were under close surveillance. Among those whom Mr. Wilson believes could tell him much of importance concerning his daughter are persons moving in high social circles in the city. He declares that the appearance of his daughter will be a signal for instant action on his part and that the matter will then be taken before the Grand Jury.

Among those whom Mrs. Koefoed met in a social way one year ago was Charles P. Hurditch. He had been a frequent caller at the Wilson home, and enjoyed the friendship of both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, as well as Mrs. Koefoed. He is said to be connected with a publishing firm in this city. He lives with his wife on the first floor of the Northport an apartment house at 76 West One Hundred and Third Street. He married Miss Daisy Kopper, the eldest daughter of Col. Frederick Kopper, who was Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment from 1877 to 1887.

A TIMES reporter called at the Hurditch home last night, and was told that Mr. and Mrs. Hurditch had gone out of town.

Mr. Wilson declares that the disappearance of his daughter is the result of a conspiracy.

MAJOR GEN. CARR ON COTTON.

Believes the Crop Will Be Under 10,000,000 Bales.

"North Carolina's most useful citizen" is a term often applied by people of that State to Major Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham, who is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Carr is a self-made man, and has just endowed the State University at Chapel Hill with funds for the erection and maintenance of the Carr Dormitory. The cornerstone was laid last week, and when completed the building will accommodate fifty young men, who will be boarded there free of charge. Only worthy applicants unable to pay for a college education will be admitted.

Gen. Carr, who has been on an extended trip through the South, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I fear we are going to have a very short cotton crop. The drought has done great harm. Statistician Neil of New Orleans has estimated the crop at 12,000,000 bales, but I believe he is very wide of the mark. In my opinion, it will be under rather than over 10,000,000 bales.

"I have no doubt that at our special State election in August next year a large majority will be given for the Constitutional amendment requiring voters to posses certain qualifications. It applies to whites as well as blacks, and is copied after the Louisiana amendment.

"I shall attend the anti-trust conference at Chicago, because that subject is part of my religion. I believe the results of the deliberations will exert considerable influence. The trusts are working the people of this country a very great injury."

Gen. Carr will in all probability be Marion Butler's successor in the United States Senate, as he has consented to be a candidate. He is strongly anti-trust, and retired from the Presidency of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company when that concern decided to go into the trust. Gen. Carr, who is Vice President of the Durham and Charleston Railroad Company, has just been elected to the Presidency of the Raleigh and Eastern Railway Company.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

Plans of the Mobile, Transatlantic and Terminal Company.

Simpson, Spence & Young are to be the agents here of the new steamship line which is being inaugurated by George Horseley & Son of West Hartlepool, steamship owners, and is to be operated in connection with the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern Railroads. The line will be called the Mobile, Transatlantic and Terminal Company, and expects to secure a goodly portion of Missouri and Mississippi River shipments and a share of the cotton-carrying from the South to England.

E. S. Simpson, who has been abroad in connection with the enterprise, is expected on the steamship Campania, due to-night or to-morrow morning.